The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,641 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	26th March
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3909	600	L. H. Moulle	9th "
— ASSAM	3038	600	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	850	S. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3287	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2284	550	G. S. rivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2753	500	F. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Sexton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cote	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, ST AITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PEKIN	3800	600	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	16th "
VARONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	35 2	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
BOHILLA	350	700	W. Barratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will run between Bombay and Italy:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,400	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late Uhlan)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	500	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 16th March 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	700	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

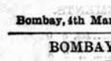
Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



THE Splendid steam-ship AUSTRALASIAN, 3,700 tons, Captain SIMPSON, will sail for LONDON from BOMBAY direct, about 5th April, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

Her accommodation is excellent and she is fitted with every requisite for comfort. A Surgeon carried.

Intermediate passages can also be had at low rates. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.
18th March 1886.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S.S. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 3rd proximo. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for LONDON DIRECT on or about 27th March. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bed cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passengership from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs.	70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	"	175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs.	350
Do. in Hunting Case	"	375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in Sheffield, England, manufacturing Tool Steel, Spring Steel, Files, Saws, Hammers and Shovels, established for many years and enjoying the best reputation, desires to meet with a suitable agent for the sale of its goods to the merchants and consumers who give orders for direct importation. Good connections with such buyers are indispensable for the agency. Apply stating full particulars, and giving references to Box 20, Post Office, Sheffield.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 29th March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22th March, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SPECTACLES

OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

	Rs. a.
Mounted in Gold Frames, Single Pin, per pair	10 0
" " " Turn Pin, "	20 0
" " " Curl side for Riding, &c. "	10 8
Mounted in Blued Steel Frames, Single and Turn Pin	6 0
Mounted in Neat Aluminium Frames, Curl side for Riding	6 0

EYE-GLASSES

OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Rs. a.
Single with roughed Rim and hole for Cord each	3 0
" Deeply Concave "	4 8
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Gold Frames per pair	20 0
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Tortoiseshell with gilt Steel Spring "	7 0

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

WITH LENSES OF THE PUREST GLASS.

	Rs. a.
Cataract Spectacles in Blued Steel Frames per pair	6 0
Single Eye-Glasses, with roughed Rim and hole for Cord each	1 0
Double Eye-Glasses (French Folders or (Prince Nez) Frameless with Steel Spring per pair	

EYE PRESERVERS,

BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL AND SMOKED.

	Rs. a.
Plain Spectacle Shape, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames per pair	2 8
Spoon Shape, in Blued Steel Frames "	3 8
orse-shoe Shape, in Gold Frames Single Pin "	30 0
" " " Turn Pin "	34 0
" " Blued Steel Frames "	5 8
Goggles with fine Wire Gauze sides, Velvet Border and Elastic Head Band "	2 0
Railway Spectacles, fine Wire Gauze sides, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames "	3 8
Railway Spectacles, more strongly made and of superior finish "	7 0

EYE-GLASS CORDS, EYE SHADES, EYE BATHS AND DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, &c., &c.

RTEACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY (FORT AND BYCULLA) AND POONA.

LIGHT BEER FOR HOT WEATHER.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.

FRESH SHIPMENT just to hand, clear and sparkling, Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. quarts and Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
[Includes the Rajputana, the Rewari-Ferozepore, the Holkar, and the Sindhia-Neemuch Railways.]

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st April next, the special rates, now in force on the broad gauge part of this Company's system for local booking and for through-booking via Wadhwan and Dadar Junctions, will be cancelled with certain exceptions which may be ascertained at stations or from the Company's published Tariff for 2nd quarter of 1886.

II. On and from the same date the Special class A rate based on the following sliding scale:—

Per Md. per mile.

From 1 to 100 mile	0·35 pie	With a terminal charge of 6 pies per md. in local booking and a terminal charge of 4 pies per md. in through booking *via* Dadar and Wadhwan,
From 101 to 200 "	0·25 "	
From 201 to 400 "	0·15 "	
Over 400 miles	0·10 "	

will be quoted for the following descriptions of goods when tendered in consignments of 100 maunds and over:—

Ashes and cinders.
Ballast.
Bamboos and Rafters from 1st July to 31st October in each year.
Bones for manure, in bags. Ditto loose, at Owner's risk.
Bricks.
Cadjans.
Cement (masonry)
Charcoal.
Clay.
Coal and coal dust.
Coke.
Dhall Stalks for Government in through-booking with the G. I. P. Railway *viâ* Dadar only.
Earth.
Firewood.
Firecla .
Grain Edible.
Gravel.
Hemp pressed or half pressed in bundles between Bombay and Bilimora and Amalsad.
Hoop Iron and Gunny between Bombay & Wadhwan only.
Iron, ore and slag.
Iron, pig.
Iron, scrap.
Jowlees.
Khar,
Kankar.
Kuppas.
Loam.
Lime.
Limestone.
Mangalore tiles, French and country.
Manure.
Marble (rough).
Mowra flowers and Moha or Mowra seeds in bags.
Oil cake.
Patent fuel.
Potatoes, at Owner's risk.
Pulses.
Salt.
Salted cattle fodder.
Saltpetre.
Sand.
Seeds, common.
Slates, rough, in tiles or slabs, for building, flooring or roofing purposes.
Soorkie.
Stone, flag and common, including metal for roads.
Soap stone.

All the above articles except Grain, Gunny, Hoop Iron, Hemp pressed or half pressed, Iron pig, Iron scrap, Kuppas, Marble rough, Mowra flowers and Moha or Mowra seeds in bags, Oil cake, Patent fuel, Potatoes, Pulses, Salt, Salted Cattle Fodder, Saltpetre and Seeds will be at Owner's risk for loss in loading and unloading, and will be loaded and unloaded by Owners.

Consignments under 100 maunds will be charged at 1st class rate.

III. Information as to the calculated rates between stations will shortly be available at the Company's Stations.

By order,
J. CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

AHMEDABAD, 6th March 1886.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS, AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
OILMANS STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.		Cash Price. Rs. a. p.
Prime York Hams, per lb	0 12	French Danish Butter, per tin	1 4 0
Boneless Ham Cooked "	1 3	Pork Sausages " "	0 15 0
Bacon on Cut "	0 12	Cambridge " "	0 15 0
Bacon in Tin "	1 1	Irish Sausages " "	0 11 0
Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, per lb	0 12	Pâte de Foi Gras " "	1 0 0
Gruyere Cheese on Cut "	0 12	Assorted Potted Meat "	0 5 0
Dutch Cheese "	0 10	Lax "	1 6 0
Silton Cheese in Jar "	1 4	Sardine in Tomato Sauce "	0 8 0
Roquefort Cheese in Jar "	1 4	Swiss Milk "	0 6 0
Gorgonzola "	1 4	Jams "	0 7 6
Parmason Cheese, per bottle	1 0	Crystalized Fruits "	1 12 0
Mutton Cutlets in Gravy, per tin	1 8	Marmalade "	0 6 0
Meat Sausages "	1 12	Best Fruits in Syrup "	1 3 0
Truffled Sausages "	1 8	Best Mocha Coffee, 7 lbs.	3 8 0
Mutton Cutlets with Tomato Sauce	2 0	Genoa Maccaroo, per lbs.	1 4 0
Real Cutlets, with "	2 0	Genoa Vermecella "	1 4 0
Carried Rabbit "	1 0	Mellin's Food, per bottle	0 13 0
Habbit and Onions "	1 0	Block Mushroom	0 11 0
Cashed Venison "	1 0	Pickled Salmon, per tin	1 0 0
Roast Venison "	1 0	Calf's Foot Jelly, per Bottle	1 1 0
Cooked Ox Tongue	1 0	French Sweets, per lb.	1 12 0
Pysandan Tongue	1 12	Best Crystalized Jujubs	1 0 0

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, AY, FORT. AND EAST STREET, POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.			
Château Lafite	After	38 0	40 0
Château Mouton	Dinner	38 0	40 0
Château Rauzan	Wines	34 0	36 0
Château Palmer		28 0	30 0
Château Larose	Dinner	25 0	27 0
St. Julien	Wines	22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast	17 0	19 0
Medoc	Wines.	15 0	17 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled		13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.			
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine		30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended		25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
Chablis La Moutonne, superior		30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		63 0	...
Pommery and Greno, Extra Sec.		70 0	...
Moët and Chandon's "Brut Impérial"		57 0	...
Moët and Chandon's Extra Superior		55 0	...
Moët and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		51 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry		56 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserve" (Extra Sec.)		59 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole		61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry		36 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling		28 0	...

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

PORT.			
Old Crusted, some years in bottle	*gold capsule*	40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended,	*gold capsule*	28 8	...
Invalids' Rich " "	"	28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity " "	*black* "	25 0	...
A good full Wine " "	*red* "	21 0	...
Spanish Port the best " "	*green* "	16 8	...
SACRAMENTAL WINES.			
St. Martin's Malaga		25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca		33 0	...

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Most of our purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting 2 plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs.	56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	"	60
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	"	35
Do. do. do. Second quality	"	25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel	"	250
Do. do. do. Second quality	"	150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish		130
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case		95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

NEW HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.

MESSRS. THOMAS & COMPANY, beg to inform the Public, that they have opened a FIRST-CLASS HAIR-DRESSING SALOON for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The best European Hair-Dressers are in attendance.

A large and choice Assortment of Theatrical Wigs, Beards, &c., always kept in Stock or made to order.

Depôt of best London and Parisian Perfumery, Hair-Washes, &c., &c.

THOMAS & COMPANY,

UNDER TAYLOR'S HOTEL, NEAR ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals	Per 4 gals
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC ***	do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC **	do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC *	do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		"	" 8 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do.	do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIXES.

	Rs. as.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case	6 8
Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned case	10 0

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

Silver Metallied Scale, Enamelled Tube Japanned Metal case 6 in	2 0
Do. do. do. 10 in	2 8
Do. do. do. 12 in	3 0

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. as.
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1 4
10 in. do.	2 0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers	0 8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Constricted Stem Magnifying front Register	2
Unstructed Stem Registering	1

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Herio Maitland C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign and highly approved of it.

Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

Goode's Food	per day, or Desiccated 5 lbs.	Goode's Food	per day, or Desiccated 2½ lbs.
Hay	14 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Food	Desiccated 8 lbs.	Goode's Food	Desiccated 5 lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

JOHN FLEMING & Co. BOMBAY.

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,

6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS,
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 43 inches diameter,
6 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS,
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES,
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality,
STEEL & PILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS,
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men,
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS,
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 4, 6 and 8 inch,
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS,
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE,
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT,
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER,
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL,"
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS,
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE,
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron,
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS &c.

Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water Supply, &c, &c.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

WANTED,

MASONRY INSPECTORS. Men experienced in wet foundations and timbering required. Application stating salary expected, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, Owner Going Home.—PIANETTE, by Soundy & Co., cost 25 years ago, Rs. 452, full compass, iron frame, in lined case and cover, in thorough order and tune, Rs. 175.

DESSERT SERVICE for 12, Ivory Chelsea flute D. 1914, richly colored and gilt, with box, especially made for same, Rs. 130.

4 DISH COVERS (Elkington) Rs. 40.

A. D. B. C. P. GUN, by Barratt, vertical grip, loading apparatus, Rs. 90.

HUNTING SADDLE, stirrups, girths, Rs. 30.

Double bridle, Rs. 5. 1 Sack rug, roller, and head collar (never used), Rs. 13.

Apply to

Lieutenant-Colonel JONES-VAUGHAN,
2nd East York. Regt., Colaba.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Morris.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* quaranteed me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) as the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Agents TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

GEO. NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress & Directress..MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY,

THE MIKADO,

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF

MISS EMMA MARKHAM.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE

COMMODORE & MEMBERS

OF THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

MIKADO.

MIKADO.

LAST TIME.

LAST TIME.

BENEFIT OF "YUM-YUM."

SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31ST,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MRS. NORVILLE,

When will be produced for the first time in Bombay,

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S OPERA

PRINCESS IDA,

OR

CASTLE ADAMANT.

WANTED

A YOUNG MAN to serve, and take charge of a Restaurant during the absence of Manager. Must be honest, steady, and willing to make himself useful, (Board and lodging found). State salary required and references to H. W. JOHNSON & Co., Naini Tal.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the PUPILS of the CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will take place in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 25th of March, at 5 p. m. The Hon. Mr. Peile will preside, and Lady Reay will give away the prizes. No invitations will be issued, but all friends of the Schools are cordially invited to be present.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd March, 1886.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S.

SPECIAL REMEDIES.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ANÆMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot., Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM ELIXIR is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from blood, arouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all the impurities from the system. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

GOUT SPECIFIC—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.—THIS PREPARATION is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in fall forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.—This well-known never failing remedy for cough, cold, asthma, consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest, is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses. As. 8 and Re. 1.

MADON'S COD-LIVEROIL EMULSION WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Since its introduction by us, it commands a great demand; it possesses the combined properties of Cod-Liver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. Being palatable to the taste and perfectly free from disagreeable smell and nauseating effects of Cod-Liver Oil, delicate patients as well as children take it without repugnance. Re. 1.

MADON'S ANTI-MALARIOUS FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.—These Pills will be found valuable for the cure of neuralgia, headache (especially neuralgia of head, face, and neck), sciatica, lumbago, malarial fevers, dyspepsia, weakness of the bowels and stomach, and occasional diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL KLAER & OLMAM'S CIRCUS.

GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE, ON OR ABOUT SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH.

27 ARTISTES of unrivalled ability.

15 Highly trained HORSES and PONIES,

AND THE

MOST MARVELLOUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.

☞ TO LET, CIRCUS REFRESHMENT BARS.

Apply N. GRIFFITHS,

Circus Ground, opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICE.

MR. J. F. ROBINSON (for many years with S. ROSE and Co., Bombay) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has joined the firm of Messrs. T. E. BEVAN and Co. (Music and Musical Instrument dealers), Calcutta.

Any orders entrusted to the latter firm will have his personal and most careful attention.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of WORKS on the SECOND STORY of the NEW POLICE COURT BUILDING, at Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the undersigned until 1 p. m., on MONDAY, the 5th proximo.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1886.

BEST WHITE

MARCELLA COUNTERPANES,

6 ft. 9 in. by 5 feet 10in., Cash, Rs. 11-4.
9 ft. by 8 ft., Cash, Rs. 20.

WATSON AND Co.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

ધી મધરાજ યુનાઇટેડ સપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Saturday, the 10th April, 1886, at 3 P.M., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ડા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1886.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 23rd March to 10th April, 1886, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that MULJIBHAI JIVRAJ and IBRAHIMBHOY HASSUM, both of Bombay, Khoja Mohamedan Inhabitants, two of the Trustees of the "Khoja Nirashrit Fund, Bombay," on behalf of the said "Fund," have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from William Smith, of Bombay, European Inhabitant. All persons having, or claiming to have, any interest in the same or any portion thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, lease, lien, inheritance, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, Fort, above the National Bank, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, which will be considered as waived, null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY HEREIN ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2107, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 38 and 39, and which said premises are believed to contain 742 3-9ths square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage dividing the said premises from the property of one Noorbhoy Moosaji, on or towards the south by the house of Jose Bastão Pinto, on or towards the east by Duncan Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the property of one Nooroodin Teyabjee, and which said hereditaments and premises have for some time past been in the occupation of Alfred Walker.—Dated this 18th day of March 1886.

PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

INDISPENSABE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' eam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT

STOCK-TAKING SALE

AT THE

HUMMUM-STREET, NO. 1,

OF

THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,

THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee. Manockjee Pallonjee Setna, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Kaikhashroo Rustomjee Vajefdar.

All that undivided third part or share of the said Kaikushroo Rustomjee in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at and on the Western side of Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 231 1-9 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 44, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 39, and bounded on the east by the said Breach Candy Road, on the west by the passage or compound of the chawl belonging to the late Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, on the north by the house of the late Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgar, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the said Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgur, and are now occupied by Beramjee Broker and other tenants.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Dhobie Talao Markets, by order of Messrs. Pirbhoy Damiee, consisting of teak beams, joists, planks, battens, rafters, posts, trusses, purlins, doors, windows, ladders, stones, rubbish, bricks.

The last and rare opportunity for the sale of valuable and handsome Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, &c., &c. (well worth a visit), the remaining Stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 27th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 1621, consisting of excellent Chinaware, large rare vases, jars, punch bowls, wall plates, card plates, dinner, dessert, tea, coffee and toilet services, garden flower pots, garden seats, splendid bronze table ornaments in variety, elaborately carved ivory, sandlewood, tortoiseshell, and mother-o'-pearl works, feather fans, assorted copper enamelled plates and vases, Chinese rice and leave painting, table doilies, Ceylon works, coral sets, lacquered goods, camphorwood trunks, bed mats, wall screens, handsome Chinese lanterns, &c., &c.

SHOP FURNITURE—Show cases, cupboards, sets of tables, writing tables, blackwood and cane chairs, whatnots, clock, packing cases, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture specially made to order and artistic in design, table ornaments and vases, best platedware, handsome porcelainware and glassware, choice garden plants, &c., &c. The above articles, the property of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., will be sold by public auction by the undersigned, at Dina Lodge, Malabar Hill, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo.

Catalogues will be published hereafter,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1886

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKAR VIRJEE NATHOO has contracted to SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. MANSUKLAL M. MUNSHI at his office in Meadow-street, No. 26, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 22nd day of March, 1886.

All that piece of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 47 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 93, new No. 16583, and new survey No. 8-2516, and a piece of Fazendaree land or ground whereof Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia is the Farzendar, containing by admeasurement 1,782 square yards or thereabouts, with the measuages, tenements, chawls, range of shops, buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of the Arthur-road, and on the west side of Byculla to Parel-road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the City of Bombay, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 31, 34, and 79, and street No. 357, 1 *in rear* and 550 to 580 and bounded on the east by the Byculla to Parel-road, on the west by the Arthur-road, on the north by the property of Thakar Giga Nathoo, and on the south partly by the property of Jadia Harivalabh and partly by a gully, and the said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thakar Virjee Nuthoo.

MANSUKLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

COOL REFRESHING DRINKS and Ices after Theatre hours can be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street, Fort.

G. P. HORSE, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive, good infantry charger, owner leaving for Punjaub. Rs. 300 or offer.—C. F. B., care of this paper.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! in all sizes, from Rs. 5-8, Galvanized Soap Dishes, annas 7. Wire Knife Trays, Re. 1-14 each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AN English family (without children) having a Room unoccupied will be glad to receive a Gentleman Boarder. Address A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CLEARANCE SALE of FANS, to make room for a new stock.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED by MAIL a fresh supply of Paris White Kid Gloves with 2 buttons (cash) per pair Rs. 2-4. Try at Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil and Military Tailors, &c.

AN old-established European up-country Firm wishes to represent well-connected Bombay or Calcutta Houses as Agents for Orders and Indents in Piece-goods, etc. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of Postmaster, Delhi.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA, Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

TO BE LET, GROUND-FLOOR of No. 9 House, on the Hornby Road, next to the Ripon Club. Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE, at Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment, just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 78 to Rs. 25 each. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, an EXPERIENCED NURSE for two young children. Apply enclosing testimonials to Lieut.-Col. CURRIE, Poona Horse, Sirur, near Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

A LADY leaving India, is anxious to obtain a situation for her Eurasian Nurse, whom she can highly recommend as Child's Nurse or attendant on a lady. Apply to Mrs. C. P. COOPER, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well-assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings—Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher Bronze, &c. Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

PICKLED SALMON, 8 annas per lb. DRIED SPRATS, 10 as. per tin. DIGBY CHICKS, 10 as. per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1	0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	,,	1	2
Do. MUTTON	,,	1	2
ROAST BEEF	,,	1	2
ROAST MUTTON	,,	1	2
BEEF SAUSAGES	,,	1	2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co' Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

he descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, CORNHILL, LONDON

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS {Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS {With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS {The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS {By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS {By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS {By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS {On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS {Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS {A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS {The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS {Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS {Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS {Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

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THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
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SIMPSON & CO.,

COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

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C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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By Order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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QUARTS ....Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS.................. ,, 29-8 per doz.

PHIPSON & Co.

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WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs.	a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57	0	61	0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.				
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40	0	44	0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42	0	46	0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27	0	..	
CLARET, Langoirans	12	8	14	0
St. Estephe	13	8	15	8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30	0	...	
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34	8	...	
Courvoisier's	24	0	...	

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB BRANCH OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Nantes, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 8th March. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Cotton	Mr Reddie
Mr Heven	Mr E Dickinson
Mr F Winterson	Mr Bazendale
Miss Lamb	Mr Gayton
Miss Mary Hamden	

FROM VENICE.

Rev and Mrs and 2 Miss Hancott	Mrs Losack
	Mr J Cruden

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Macintosh	Mr Buckingham
Mr Fraser	Major and Mrs Waller
Mr Nicoll	Mr Sanderson
Lt and Mrs Milley	Col T Graham
Mr E B Fisher	Mr J Westland

FROM ADEN.—Mr Tooth.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 27TH FEB. TO 5TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen came up to London on Friday to attend a representation of M. Gounod's oratories of *Mors et Vita* at the Royal Albert Hall. Her Majesty returned to Windsor after the performance.

The Queen left Windsor on Wednesday for Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty held a Drawing Room yesterday.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Sidmouth inquired whether the Government intended to propose any scheme for utilizing colonial naval and military forces for Imperial defence. Earl Granville replied that the Government were considering the report of a Committee which had inquired into the subject. On Monday, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill. After a short discussion, in the course of which a general approval of the Bill was expressed, the motion was agreed to. On Tuesday, Lord Sandhurst, in reply to a question, said it was doubtful whether the scheme for attaching mounted men to infantry Volunteer corps could be carried out. The House sat for a few minutes last night, but only formal business was transacted.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, in answer to a question, the Attorney-General said that at a dinner to the labour representatives at which he was present, on the previous Wednesday, the toast of the Queen's health was received with slight hissing, but the circumstance had been exaggerated in newspaper reports. Mr. Stuart moved a resolution in favour of Municipal Reform for London and a direct control by the ratepayers over the police; but after a long discussion the motion was withdrawn. A long and desultory discussion followed on a proposition for increased facilities for granting loans to landowners for improvements on their estates, but no definite resolution was adopted. On Monday, in Committee of Supply, Mr. Bradlaugh moved to reduce the Diplomatic Vote by £12,500 the amount charged for Sir E. B. Wolff's mission in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone could not support the amendment, which, after some discussion, was negatived by 185 to 91. Mr. Labouchere objected to the vote for the Bechuanaland expedition, but, after debate, the amendment was rejected by 229 to 85. On Tuesday, Mr. Holmes gave notice of motion on going into Committee of Supply requiring the Government to inform the House of their Irish policy. Mr. Bradlaugh moved a resolution in favour of collecting statistics relating to labour, which, after some debate, was agreed to, an amendment to refer the subject to a Select Committee being withdrawn. Last night Mr. Holmes, on the motion for Committee of Supply moved an amendment calling for information from the Government as to their intentions with respect to the state of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone protested against the attempt to elicit a premature statement. The Government were inquiring into facts, and would in due time submit their policy to parliament. A debate followed which occupied the entire sitting.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., presided at a meeting of the London and Counties Liberal Association on Tuesday, and said, that he had no doubt the country would approve Mr. Gladstone's plan for pacifying Ireland when in due time it should be made known. The Marquis of Ripon, presiding at a dinner in the evening, expressed a similar opinion.

Sir H. James, M.P., late Attorney-General addressed his constituents at Bury on Monday in vindication of his conduct in voting against Mr. Collings's amendment, which caused the retirement of the late Ministry. After hearing the explanation, a vote of confidence in Sir H. James was passed unanimously.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Wednesday, at a Conservative banquet at the Crystal Palace, severely criticised the reticence of the Government as to their Irish policy.

Lord R. Cavendish, M.P., speaking at Manchester on Wednesday, commented on the position of the Government towards the Irish Nationalist party.

Mr. S. Smith has been elected M.P. for Flintshire by a large majority over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Tennant.

Sir E. Reed was re-elected M.P. for Cardiff on Saturday by a large majority.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., on Saturday, delivered a long and interesting address at the Mansion-house to students and others on "Hearing, Reading, and Thinking."

Mr. Mynahan and his co-defendants have been committed for trial on charges of inciting to riot, but have been released on bail.

A quantity of jewelry of great value belonging to Lady Dynevor which was stolen some four years since, has been found in an unused cellar of the house.

A very heavy snowstorm, with high winds, raged over the whole of the kingdom on Monday and Tuesday. In London the fall was not great, but in the north and west it was very heavy. Railway trains were much delayed, and some were inextricably blocked.

The election petition against the return of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild for Mid Bucks has been heard and dismissed with costs.

Two young men, Swedes, were drowned on Sunday by the ice breaking as they were attempting to cross the Serpentine in Hyde Park. Three lads were drowned at Windsor under similar circumstances.

A disturbance occurred on Wednesday at the shipping offices in Poplar, a number of unemployed British sailors and fireman taking umbrage at the employment by shipowners of foreigners and the police were required to restore order.

Robert Nash, convicted of the murder of his child by throwing her into the sea at Swansea, was executed on Monday.

David Roberts, convicted of the murder of a cattle dealer at Cowbridge, was executed on Tuesday in Cardiff Gaol.

A sheriff's bailiff who had long been "boy-cotted," was shot dead on Wednesday night near Woodford, county Galway.

OBITUARY.—J. L. Clarke, late Judge in N. S. Wales; Sir J. Harpur-Crewe; Admiral Sir C. F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Sir Henry Ricketts, K.C.S.I., Bea, C.S.; V.D. Broughton, late of the Royal Mint, Melbourne; Gen. R.G. Taylor, C.S.I., B.S.C.; the Hon. Lady Hill; Lady Kaue; the Hon. Louisa Plunket; and Lady Flora Wilmot.

The Turkish draft treaty, having been modified by the omission of the words "friendly relations," was accepted by Servia, and the Treaty of Peace was signed on Wednesday at Bucharest. The indisposition of King Milan to admit the possibility of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Servia is regarded at Berlin and Vienna as unwise and ill-timed.

The Great Powers are about to make a collective representation to the Porte against the military alliance with Bulgaria, which is objected to by Russia, and also against the re-appointment for five years of Prince Alexander without consultation with the Powers.

The hostile Arabs near Suakim are increasing in numbers, and Osman Digma repeats his declaration of intention to attack the place shortly.

One of the Burmese Princes in arms against the British power has died at Jain Goang, and his followers have dispersed. Several dacoit bands have been attacked and broken up.

A detachment of Russian troops has formerly taken possession of Penjdeh, and the district has been incorporated with the Imperial dominions.

The French Chamber is discussing the question of railway tariffs, and a similar complaint is made as in England, that railway rates are made more favourable for foreign goods than for those of home production.

The members of the Extreme Left in the French Chamber held a meeting to consider the question of excluding the French Princes from France, and almost unanimously decided in favour of expulsion. The Chamber yesterday, after an animated debate, rejected the proposition for the expulsion of the Royal Princes, and also one conferring on the President power to expel them by decree.

The strike of the miners at Decazeville continues, and grave apprehensions are entertained of a renewal of violent outbreaks.

Although the German Emperor is still confined to his room, it is officially stated that he is able to transact all public business as usual.

A difficulty has arisen between President Cleveland and the Republican Senators on the subject of the transfer of certain public appointments from Republicans to Democrats, and the President, has refused to assign his reasons, or to give papers showing on whose recommendations the changes have been made.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Woulfe's by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LORD SALISBURY was present on March 3 at a dinner at the Crystal Palace to celebrate the return of eight Conservative members for Lambeth. In replying to the toast of the Conservative cause, his lordship said that the victories lately achieved by the Conservative party in Lambeth disposed for ever of the idea that they had anything to fear from the judgment of the working men of the metropolis. The question of Ireland, although the most important one at the present moment, was now wrapped in a fog, and they had no notion in what direction the Ministry of the day and the majority of the House of Commons intended to direct their efforts upon it. "On one side it seemed there were distinct signs That Mr. Gladstone was in favour of Home Rule. Sir Henry James had come to the conclusion that, consistently with his pledges, which were adverse to Home Rule, he could not accept office with Mr. Gladstone; while again the Premier had placed in the most prominent Irish position a gentleman who had had no political experience whatever; who was a very distinguished literary man, but who had no other title to fame. It was easy for Mr. Gladstone to put any other man in that place. He might have found some other politician whose antecedents did not pledge him; but knowing to what Mr. Morley was deeply pledged, knowing that Mr. Morley would adhere to the pledge he had contracted, Mr. Gladstone placed him in that position which must to every Irish mind have conveyed a pledge of Home Rule as the Ministerial policy" There were, however, any number of distinguished statesmen whose lives had been spent in denouncing Home Rule, but who had entered the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone. These were very strange phenomena; they were new in the Government of this country, but there was no doubt that to the head of the Government this ambiguity had a peculiar advantage. You may have seen in the shops, and perhaps may have bought, garments which have the advantage of being useful either in fine weather or in foul. They bear the name "reversible." Now, in our changeable English climate it is of great advantage to a man to have a reversible garment, and in our variable English politics it is very useful to have a reversible programme. When Mr. Morley calls upon him Mr. Gladstone is dressed in a garment of Home Rule, and Mr. Morley comes away convinced of the sincere, and I may say the holy, attributes of the Minister with whom he has been conversing. When Mr. Gladstone confers with Lord Spencer or Lord Kimberley, or any of those whose opinions have always been adverse to Home Rule, and, I may add, Mr. Chamberlain, then he wears the other dress. He turns the coat inside out. The reversible garment is exposed on its other face, and they go away convinced of the splendid necessity of the defender of the unity of the empire. Well, that is as far as we have got in contemporary history. We know that Mr. Gladstone has persuaded two sets of people of precisely opposite opinions that he agrees with them, and that is all we know." Lord Salisbury went on to explain the Conservative position with regard to the Crimes Act. He denied that the Conservatives had conveyed any information to the Parnellite party, or made them any promises whatever in May last; while he also declared that a Bill dealing with criminal legislation for Ireland was drafted at the time they relinquished office. Proceeding next to speak of the proposed land purchase in Ireland, Lord Salisbury admitted that in some policy of that kind, carried out circumspectly and with a due regard to the interests involved, by the future of Ireland; but it must be remembered that if they relinquished their power over Ireland, Ireland would not pay; they might advance millions and millions upon the most sacred promises, but they hold out no hope that they might write off those investments as if they had been subscribed for the maintenance of the Mexican Republic. Having noticed the manœuvre by which the Conservatives came into power on that office, Lord Salisbury remarked that the Conservative party had always been in favour of tying to the land as large a portion of the population as possible. The manœuvre, however, had enabled Mr. Gladstone to escape from questions in the House of Commons what his Irish policy was, although when it was brought forward it must shatter his party into atoms. His lordship said he regretted extremely, in the interest of their common Christianity, the course which the Catholic hierarchy had taken in Ireland:—They had put themselves at the head of a purely secular movement opposed to the Government under which they lived. They had done an act which would fall with treble force on many another land. They had risked the mixing up of the sacred interests and the sacred doctrines of Christianity with those lower struggles into which, without provocation and without justification, as men who know the world will understand, he believed, brilliantly successful—to rouse them to a sense of the terrible and unprecedented danger that hung over them at this moment. They who were safe and comfortable here should not, on the Ulster friends too harshly. If it was a matter of right that Ireland should be allowed to secede from the larger community of the United Kingdom, it was equally a matter of right that Ulster should be allowed to secede from the smaller community of Ireland. They must remember that what to us were mere distant tales—things that we read in a newspaper and looked at and forgot—were to them (the people of Ulster) terrible realities. It was proposed to adopt a system of policy which would hand them over bound hand and foot, to their hereditary enemies, and they knew by experience what that meant. They knew what was the meaning of Moonlighting, agrarian crime, the National League, boycotting, and the destruction for any man who had an opinion of his own of independent and free life." As to regard for the Constitution, Lord Salisbury twitted Mr. Morley with his campaign against the House of Lords; and, in conclusion, he proceeded to show that under pressure of Radical doctrines confidence had been destroyed, and that industry, commerce and enterprise were consequently paralyzed.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT MANCHESTER.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL addressed a meeting on March 3 under the auspices of the Conservative Association, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, when he was presented with an address signed by the officials of sixty-seven Conservative Associations in Lancashire. Lord Randolph remarked that we were approaching a crisis unequalled in the history of this generation. As for himself, his political opponents had "begun to assail him with every species of opprobrious epithet." The most Radical charge against him was inconsistency. How did the Radicals arrive at that conclusion? They took a sentence out of one speech, a sentence out of second, and a sentence out of a third, paying no regard to the occasions, the general character of the speeches, and they said, "look how this man advocates different opinions." And moreover if the sentences which they selected did not altogether bear out the meaning which they wished them to bear, they did not hesitate for one moment to place another misconstruction upon the sentences themselves. That was the course which Mr. John Morley pursued the night before. Curiously enough Mr. John Morley did not seem at all eager to meet him in the House of Commons, but brought charges against him as a hole-and-corner meeting of an absurd and ridiculous association called the London and Counties Liberal Union. Why did not Mr. John Morley get up in the House of Commons and say that? He had given Mr. Morley more than one opportunity, but that night was somehow or other wonderfully shy of controversial debate. He acknowledged having committed blunders and errors; but he had been consistent in this one great object in everything he had at any time said or done—that he had nothing to offer on the high ground of the prosperity of the Tory party, which alone had been his daily and nightly thought. Who, he asked, are these people who bring this charge of inconsistency against me? Who do these people serve? Whom do they follow? Why they follow Mr. Gladstone, who is without any doubt whatever, not only the personification but you may almost say the deification of inconsistency. What has been Mr. Gladstone's career. He has belonged to every political party. As soon as a new political party was formed, Mr. Gladstone straightway attached himself to it. I believe it was only by the interposition of Providence that Mr Gladstone did not belong to the Fourth party. But mark you, gentlemen, in the early part of his career he advocated all the principles of the Tory party in their purest form. He then joined the party of Sir Robert Peel, and he opposed the Tory party as it was represented then by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. Not satisfied with that, he attached himself to the Whig party under the leadership of Lord Palmerston. Not satisfied with that, he has attached himself to the Radical party as represented by Mr. Chamberlain. And now at a time of life when it is barely possible that many more political parties can be open to him he has embraced with all the ardour of a new convert, the principles of the party of Mr. Parnell. And yet there are people who not only follow this man slavishly through all his devious and tortuous wanderings—they are not satisfied with that, they not only follow this god of inconsistency—but they have the face to charge their opponents with being inconsistent in their public life. Lord Randolph next spoke of India and Lord Salisbury's removal of the difficulties with Russia, created by the weakness and vacillation of Mr. Gladstone's Government. Burma, he believed, would prove a fertile field for British enterprise and commerce. The harm Lord Ripon had done to Indian interests could not be overestimated. Lord Randolph extolled the labours of the Tory party for the revival of British trade, and declared that a Tory Government would not have looked idly on at the present exceptional distress of the unemployed. The services (and especially the navy) called for an increase, not a threatened reduction; and if in former years he had advocated a reduction of armaments, that was because the moral ascendency of Lord Beaconsfield was then the guarantee of peace. Lord Randolph congratulated his hearers on the growth of the Tory party in the other great towns of England as well as in Manchester. The Radicals could talk better, however, and Mr. Gladstone especially; but if Lord Salisbury could by some miracle be got into the House of Commons for two or three weeks, he would turn Mr. Gladstone inside out by his keen logic and unanswerable sarcasm, and probably Mr. Gladstone would definitely retire from public life. Lord Randolph went on to draw attention to three disagreeable and even dangerous aspects of the general election—first, that it was taken on an entirely false issue; second, that the voice of the towns had been overborne by the less intelligent voice of the country; and third, that England was not being governed by England, but by Ireland and Scotland. No doubt as long as Mr. Gladstone had had anything to do with great elections they had never been taken on true issues. For the last twenty years he had always been ready with any necessary electioneering fraud. Lord Randolph concluded by recommending that Englishmen should unite, that all reminiscences of party conflict should be forgotten.

There was no appreciable difference of principle, he urged, between the modern Liberal and the modern Tory. The contests which before had a meaning were now senseless, the perpetuation of their ancient feuds was irrational, imbecile, lunatic. The Tories cared nothing for office. Their anxiety was for the interest of the country. They would give generous support to a patriotic Ministry, however composed. Had the time not come for seriously considering the formation of a new political party essentially English, combining all that was best in Tory, Whig, and Liberal, and calling itself by a new name the party of union, unionists as against the party of separatists—separatists who would revive the heptarchy, throw back our civilization ten centuries, and inevitably destroy the fabric of empire built up in those ten centuries? By this union of Englishmen they would spread freedom, civilization, and Christianity, whose diffusion Providence had devolved upon the English speaking millions of mankind.

MR. MORLEY ON THE PROSPECT OF A DISSOLUTION.

A CROWDED meeting of secretaries and delegates of the London and Counties Liberal Union was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on March 2. Mr. John Morley, who presided, delivered a very brief speech, his presence being required elsewhere. He urged upon all Liberals the importance of sparing no effort to perfect their organization. It was an undoubted fact that a dissolution of Parliament might come upon them at any time during the next few months. The Government were face to face with a great difficulty in the settlement of the Irish question, and there was every probability of the country being called upon to decide the issue at an early date. Having spoken of the transference of the Irish vote to the Liberal side at recent by-elections, Mr. Morley next referred to Lord Randolph Churchill's recent visit to Belfast. He said:—

I declare to you that I do not know any public act in my time that seems to me more deserving to be called flagitious than the act of Lord Randolph Churchill in going to try to stir up—for it is nothing less than that—the flames of civil war in the north-east of Ireland. (Cheers, and a voic "Hang him.") And pray who is it who embarked upon this crusade, this one day's crusade, in Ulster? It is the very statesman—(laughter, and cries of "No" and "Mountebank")—I must find polite names for our opponents—it is the very member of Parliament—(laughter)—who last July only was aiding and abetting his Solicitor-General, his own chosen friend the Solicitor-General, in the late Government, in assailing and denouncing, for the most reactionary members from Ulster. (Cheers.) That only lasted till the end of the election. Lord Randolph Churchill now has completely turned. After having told us in the House of Commons last May that he was perfectly always ready to pay respectful deference to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people—those were his words—he now attempts to stir up an admitted minority of the Irish people to resist the grant, even to the smallest extent, of the wishes of the majority. And how does he do it? I venture to call your serious attention to the kind of language he permitted himself to use on this occasion. He said that Conservatives are the essentially the party of law and order." (Laughter.) But in the very next sentence almost he went on to speak of gigantic changes which could not be accomplished by the mere passing of a law. Yet if the Conservatives are the party of law and order, is not law law, and is not one law as good as another? Further, he said that, unless he should prove to be wrong in his forecast, the struggle was not likely to remain within the limits of constitutional action. Now, I ask you, as men who know the meaning of words and the intention of language, what does that mean when Lord Randolph Churchill says that the struggle is not likely to remain within the limits of constitutional action? What is he going to do after that? Incite civil war? (Hear, hear.) One more sentence and I will leave this matter. He further said, "If it should turn out that the Parliament of Great Britain should be so recreant to its high duties as to pass"—an Act of which Lord Randolph Churchill disapproves—"there will not be wanting to the men of Ulster on all hands those on the other side who will be willing to cast in their lot with you." (Shame.) A gentleman whose name I do not recall was willing to cast in their lot with the enemies of the Ulster Loyalists about four or five months ago. And this is the gentleman who in the same speech—the gentleman who has been guilty of so many vexatious—(laughter)—in one of those criticisms he assumes Mr. Gladstone, of all men in the world, of being a master of dodges and tricks, and of getting into office by a profligate manœuvre. No, gentlemen, the profligate manœuvring of the last twelve months has not been on the part of Mr. Gladstone or of those who were or are his colleagues. (Hear, hear.) I am well persuaded that the country sees through all this. I am well persuaded that honest, convinced, conscientious Unionists see through it and repudiate it. I am persuaded that the country is already alive to the fact that the emergencies before us are so serious that they need to be approached by all responsible men, not in this spirit of dodging and evasion and violent passion, but in a mood of great calmness and great deliberateness. (Hear, hear.) As much fervour as you please in insisting upon a just and wise solution, but with a thorough consciousness that we shall not arrive at a solution except by abstaining from passion, and listening, as constantly as we can, to the voice of reason from counsellors whose experience of government give them a full title to be listened to, and to have their plans fairly weighed and fairly tested before any decisive verdict is attempted to be given. (Cheers.)

THE PIMLICO POISONING CASE.

AT the Westminster Police Court, on Feb. 26, Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett and the Reverend George Dyson were again charged, the former with poisoning her husband by means of chloroform, and the latter with being accessory before the fact. Mr. Beaxton Hicks, deputy coroner for Westminster, was examined as to the depositions taken at the inquest. Objection was taken to the depositions so far as they affected the accused who were witnesses present. Eventually the coroner's depositions were passed in. Mrs. Jaggard, the landlady of the Bartletts, was then called. She said Mr. Dyson used to call at all times of the day—sometimes as early as half-past nine. The deceased generally left for business about eight o'clock. Sometimes Mr. John Morley did not seem at all eager to meet prisoners occasionally went out for a walk together. When the deceased was ill Mr. Dyson came less frequently, and only saw Mrs. Bartlett. The witness sat in the room with the deceased the night before he died. He had been out that day, and was apparently recovering. Alice Fulcher, a servant in the house of Mrs. Duggett, deposed to frequent visits by Mr. Dyson. She said she had seen Mrs. Bartlett warm the deceased's slippers prior to Mr. Dyson wearing them. She had seen Mr. Dyson and Mrs. Bartlett sitting on the sofa together, and she had also seen them walking together on the Embankment. The night before his death the deceased was out, and he ordered the witness to get him a haddock for breakfast, remarking that he would get up an hour earlier for the thought of having it. The deceased's partner (Mr. Baxter) was afterwards examined, and a question put by Mr. Dyson's solicitor indicated a possible line of defence. In reply to this question Mr. Baxter said the deceased acted as "master" in their dealings, and that the tea purchased came packed in lead. The inquiry was resumed on Saturday when Mr. Humble, chemist, Putney, was examined as to his sale of chloroform to Mr. Dyson. He said that on the 28th of December Mr Dyson bought from him 1 oz. of chloroform, asking him if it was good for taking out grease-spots. Although the sale of chloroform did not require registering, the witness entered this sale, which was an exceptionally large one for him to make, in the accounts on which, no doubt, continue to found most injurious imputations. I am satisfied that the unmeasured virulence with which Sir Charles Dilke has been assailed is already producing a reaction in the sentiments of all fair-minded men, and that to this result you have, however unwittingly, contributed.—I am, yours obediently,

W. T. Stead, Esq. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.

February 27.

Sir,—As you appear to desire the publication of the private correspondence which has passed between us, I am perfectly willing to meet your wishes, although when I first addressed you nothing was further from my thoughts than that my letters would ever appear in print.

There is little in your letter of the 24th February calling for notice at my hands. Your description of what I have done in the case of Sir Charles Dilke is as far from the truth as your characteristic misconception of the motives that have animated me throughout. I am glad to believe that the persons more immediately concerned take a very different view both of my acts and my motives, which is possibly due to the fact that they do not see things through the distorting medium of inordinate egotism.

My object in writing to you was very simple. Sir Charles Dilke at a critical moment had taken a fatal decision and neglected the opportunity offered him in Court, of denying a terrible accusation, as publicly as it was made. I was informed that the decision not to enter the witness-box, which to the public seemed conclusive confirmation of his guilt, was really not his decision but yours, and that it was due not to his conscious inability to face cross-examination, but to your conviction that his innocence was so palpable that it did not even need to be asserted. Broken in health and nerve, he had placed himself in your hands. You overruled his personal desire to enter the witness-box, and the responsibility was, therefore, not his but yours. That fact would not establish his innocence, but it would lighten the crushing burden of suspicion which weighs him down. I did not think so ill of you as to imagine that you would shrink from helping your friend by admitting your responsibility, and therefore I offered you, with perfect frankness and good faith, an opportunity which I thought you would be only too glad to embrace. Unfortunately, instead of the ready avowal of the truth which would have helped your friend, you send me querulous complaints concerning your own grievances and imputations upon my own motives, both equally irrelevant and equally unfounded. As I have no wish to import these personal matters into the discussion, I abstain from further reply. The matter so gravely affects the career and reputation of one who has been your most faithful political associate and friend for so many years, that I decline to help you in evading your responsibility for his action by entering upon a discussion of newspaper articles on which the public is perfectly able to form its own judgment.—I am, yours truly,

W. T. STEAD.

Truth writes:—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, I hardly think, has any right to complain because Mr. Chamberlain declined to inform the Editor whether he did or did not advise Sir Charles Dilke not to go into the box. There has been much gossip about the Crawford-Dilke trial. Amongst this gossip, the statement that Mr. Chamberlain had prevented Sir Charles from going into the box found its way. Mr. Chamberlain had not said so, nor had Sir Charles. Why, then, should Mr. Chamberlain break silence on the matter at the bidding of a correspondent?—for I need scarcely say that no editor of a newspaper is no more entitled to demand information of this sort, than any other inhabitant of these isles. An editor, like any other person, may inform his mind by what means he pleases as to current events. If he inserts in his newspaper an erroneous statement of fact, the person affected by it has a right to claim the insertion of a correction, but he is in no sort of way bound to make the correction, nor is the fact to be taken as proved if he does not. The reason is that an editor is not a censor appointed by the public, but a censor who appoints himself. Were silence an admission, a smart editor would make accusations right and left, and then fill his pages with rejoinders.

Sir Charles Dilke was present in the House of Commons for some time on Wednesday afternoon, March 5, and most of the London correspondents of country papers took the fact. The correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says:—"A mild sort of excitement was created in the House by the return of Sir Charles Dilke, who, as you are aware, has for some time been in absence. With a not unnatural desire not to make himself too conspicuous, Sir Charles entered by the door behind the Speaker's chair, and took a seat in the most obscure region he could find at the back of the Treasury bench. He had not been there long before, by some means or other, he was discovered by Mr. Chamberlain, who immediately left the Treasury benches and went to sit by his old colleague. Sir Charles, when he came in and took his seat, looked very pale, and by no means happy; and the colloquy which commenced between himself and Mr. Chamberlain seemed of a serious character. After a time, however, it became more animated, and at length even cheerful. In the meantime Mr. Jesse Collings had added himself to the party and joined in the conversation, and presently he was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Cowan, who took up a seat by the side of the ex-President of the Local Government Board and gave him a cordial welcome. Sir Charles Dilke was in turn visited by Mr. Majoribanks, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. John Morley, Captain Verney, and a number of private members, all of whom greeted him with the utmost cordiality. Sir Charles, after a stay of more than an hour, left the House in company with Mr. Chamberlain."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says that Sir Charles, having put in an appearance in the House of Commons, will shortly go abroad for a while. This step would have been taken some time ago, but Sir Charles was strongly advised to brave matters out.

ENGLAND, CHINA, AND BURMA.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* learns from a Chinese diplomatist that China, far from being dissatisfied with the accomplished fact which makes England her neighbour, is anxious that the situation thus created should result in the strengthening, and not in the weakening, of the bonds of cordial friendship which already exist between the two Empires. With this object in view, negotiations have been entered into between the Chinese Ambassador in London and the English Cabinet. The Peking Cabinet is prepared to accept almost any frontier England may propose so long as the town of Bhamo, with the commercial routes which converge to it from the Yun-nan, are left in the possession of China. In consideration of the concessions which England would thus make to China, the Peking Cabinet would be prepared to grant England what it believes would be very valuable commercial advantages. The prompt pacification of Burma also greatly depends on the signature of a treaty between China and England. It is not that the Peking Cabinet would, under given circumstances, lend the dacoits and rebels in Burma either open or disguised support; but the fact that it had recently sent armies to Tongking to support the Black Flags must naturally encourage the Burmese who oppose the English occupation of the country in the hope that sooner or later China will come to their aid. This is the Chinese view of the case, and it may be well not to entirely disregard it, especially as it is a well-known fact that the Governors of distant Chinese provinces are allowed almost entire freedom of action. With regard to the commerce that, with British energy and Chinese goodwill, would be carried on across the frontier separating China from Burma, the correspondent's Chinese informant described it as a trade which must, so long as a good understanding exists between China and England, go on constantly increasing. In its early stages, however, that commerce would mainly consist in the importation into Yun-nan of cotton-stuffs, woollen goods, and hardware, and of the exportation from that Chinese province of copper and other materials.

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

Truth writes:—The Maharaja Dhuleep Singh announces that he has definitely resolved to return to India the week after next. The Maharaja complains that he cannot live in this country "as becomes his rank" on his allowance of £25,000 a year, a sum which most people will consider to be munificent for such a personage; more especially as last year, when he was seriously embarrassed by a long course of reckless expenditure, the Indian Government paid his debts to the amount of £40,000. The Maharaja has put forth some most extravagant and unjustifiable "claims" on this country. He seems to think that he ought not to suffer the inevitable consequences of the annexation of the Punjaub, and he demands vast estates in that country which never were the private property either of Runjeet Singh or anybody else, and he also claims a number of jewels, including the Koh-i-noor. These preposterous demands have been very properly rejected by the Government, and only a few weeks ago Lord Salisbury sent the Maharaja an admirable letter entirely refusing to discuss such chimerical nonsense, in answer to a long memorial which had been despatched to him. It has been plainly intimated to the misguided Prince that he will have to regard himself as being under the orders of the Government of India from the hour of his landing at Bombay, and on no consideration will he be allowed to proceed to the Punjaub. His will do well to abandon his Eastern journey, as he cannot possibly derive any advantage from it, and if he gives any trouble in India he will be sharply dealt with, and will probably be deprived of his allowance and treated as a prisoner of war.

I advise the Maharaja to ponder upon the old injunction against the folly of "kicking against the pricks." He might as well attempt to turn the tide of the Thames as try to set himself up against the British Government. He had better endeavour to curtail his expenditure, and he may be sure that nothing will be got by subsidising unscrupulous newspapers to take up his case, as everybody appreciates the motives which lead to the appearance of such jobbing pimping-puffs of such personages.

OSMAN DIGMA AND HIS FORCES.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Suakim, telegraphing on March 2, says:—The rebels are reported to be daily increasing in strength. Osman Digma persists in declaring his intention to attack Suakim. In the meantime, he is said to be expecting the usual spring exposition of the British to Tamai, and he has accordingly drawn levies from all parts. His forces are estimated to number from 7,000 to 8,000 men, including 300 soldiers from the Bassala garrison and numbers of mercenary Arabs. Tokar is deserted. Osman Digma is angry with the Amrars for losing their camels, and has ordered an attack on us to be delivered, in orders to punish the tribes. Abdullah has sent Osman Digma a present of a standard and a sword, with orders to lead the attack in person. Yesterday our vedettes, covering the wood-cutters and patrols, were warmly attacked. The enemy advanced to within four hundred yards. Their rifle fire was bad, and we had no casualties. The tactics of the rebels were excellent. They had a line of skirmishers and supports. Camel men were placed at intervals overlooking the bush, directing movements corresponding to ours, and there were occasional attempts at ambuscades and rushes. Their movements could only be seen from the top of the forts. Very little was seen by our patrols, whose movements have lately been more circumscribed, owing to the activity and increased numbers of the enemy.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

THE treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria was signed by the Turkish, Bulgarian, and Servian delegates at Bucharest on March 3. The secretaries of the three Plenipotentiaries, left Bucharest immediately for Constantinople, Sophia, and Belgrade respectively, to obtain the ratifications. The single article of the treaty declares that peace is re-established between Servia and Bulgaria from the date of the signing of the treaty, and provision is made for its ratification at Bucharest within fifteen days. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The peace of Bucharest, as I suppose we may call it now, is regarded by the whole Vienna press as a mere makeshift, without permanent value, and its only merit is found in its brutal sincerity in omitting the traditional reference to friendship, which phrase in all probability will henceforward altogether disappear from such instruments. "Servia," says the *Tagblatt*, "accepts peace with gnashing of teeth and with a secret vow to seek satisfaction whenever the opportunity arises." "Servia, says another paper, has submitted to the wish of the Powers and the necessities of the situation; but she openly maintains her claim, which speaks ill for peace and quietude in the Balkan Peninsula." Similar opinions are expressed by the other papers, all of which regard the situation with distrust and dissatisfaction.

A "Te Deum" was sung at the cathedral at Sophia to celebrate the signature of the treaty and also the anniversary of the signature of the San Stefano Treaty. Prince Alexander has issued a proclamation to the people announcing that peace has been signed, and thanking his subjects of all nationalities, without distinction of religion, for the proofs they have given of their love for their country and their devotion to the throne, as also for the sacrifices they have made to protect the country's honour.

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

A telegram from Athens says that orders have been given for the troops in Thessaly to concentrate nearer the frontier line. Warlike preparations continue, and the public feeling is still hostilicse. An official despatch received in Vienna from Athens declares that the Servo-Bulgarian treaty of peace would have no influence in checking Greece's determination to obtain her rights. The *Times'* correspondent says:—

The politicians who dictate these unseemly messages evidently know that they can presume on the magnanimity of the Porte. Indeed, if the truth were known, it would probably appear that the Cabinet of Athens, before making its valiant declarations, takes care to assure the Porte that they mean nothing. M. Delyannis would be very sorry to be taken *au serieux*, as the statesmen of other countries are when they threaten neighbouring States with war. However "il joue pour la galerie," as the French say; and the indulgence of the Powers will, it seems, allow him to play this game to the end. I am informed that in a few days another Collective Note will be presented at Athens, after which the semblance of a naval demonstration will possibly be made, and Mr. Delyannis will declare, under protest, that he renounces his purpose of defying Europe. As a sequel he will retire from office, leaving his country, it must be hoped, to the government of abler hands.

RUSSIA AND THE TURCO-BULGARIAN CONVENTION.

The Great Powers (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) are about to make a collective declaration to the Porte on the subject of the Turco-Bulgarian Convention. They have agreed to request that the clause relating to the military alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria shall be struck out of the convention, and also that the appointment of Governor of Eastern Roumelia shall be conferred for the next five years on the Prince of Bulgaria, and not on Prince Alexander by name. It is anticipated (the correspondent adds) that the collective declaration of the Powers on the subject will be followed very quickly by an imperial irade promulgating the convention, with the two amendments proposed. With regard to this subject, the *Standard's* correspondent refers to "the fixed desire of Russia to remove Prince Alexander before the final sanction to the new order of things is given by Europe."

Accredited organs of Russian opinion are already raising fresh difficulties by objecting to the cession of the Rhodope villages to Turkey; and as the city is raised in Roumelia that these villages, if given over to Turkey, will constitute a permanent danger, it may be presumed that the Pensalvists have no intention of letting sleeping dogs lie. As a further indication of Russian designs, I may add that the military attaché of a certain European Power has reported to his Government from St. Petersburg that Russia has ordered in Sweden ten steamers of 140 horse-power, and of only one metre draught, each capable of carrying 150 men, and three tugs of the same small draught, which is about half of the usual depth. These vessels are destined, in the opinion of the attaché, for the transport of troops on the Danube, and all of them are to be delivered this summer. According to the same authority, six Swedish dockyards are constructing a great number of so-called "Cossack boats," which are used on the Don for bringing troops to Southern Russia, whence these shallow Swedish boats could convey them up the Danube without touching Roumanian soil. These preparations indicate grave possibilities, especially in memory of the events following the Servian war of 1876.

THE TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

M. PASTEUR made another important statement to the Paris Academy of Medic

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

THE only items in Reuter's closing telegrams from London of Saturday, which we have not already noticed, are a decline of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 46¾d., and a reduction of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in London arrival prices for Wheat.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	33,162
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	43,189
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	8,42,119
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	6,341
Loans	Dec.	,,	2,22,054
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	11,82,772
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	3,21,162
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	19,33,743

These figures afford further evidence, if it were necessary, that the sudden advance in the Bank of Bombay's rates at the beginning of the month was premature. A decidedly easier appearance pervades the general market, and many well-informed people are of opinion that we shall have no exceptional pressure for money during the remainder of the season. Without going quite so far as that, we think that the dearest point of the market will be late on, and consequently of short duration. To-day the rate for short loans on the security of Government Paper is not over 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning with a partial decline of 1-32d. in Bank Bills, which was fully confirmed during the day. There has not been much doing, but at the reduced level the tone is steady with no disposition to go below 1s. 6 3-32d. for 3 months' Credits, May delivery. Ready rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 6⅛d.	,,
Francs ,,	1·91	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97¾ for Fours and Rs. 100⅞ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market has re-opened to-day after the Holi with a generally quieter tone. Bank of Bombays are an exception, having recovered to Rs. 717½. Press shares are dull, and in new Indian and Prince Wales rates are Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Mills are mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower, and dull at that.

COTTON to-day has been very firm, and sellers, albeit not very severely pressed by buyers, have been distinctly averse to contracting. For Broach and Bhownuggurs an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is established, and the effect of the holiday in restricting arrivals up-country is necessarily to strengthen the hands of dealers. Into Bombay the receipts for the first half of the week have been 31,000 bales.

WHEAT is firmly held, but quiet in tone, owing to the tenor of Home reports.

FREIGHTS are steady, but we have not heard of any important transactions. Current rates to-day are :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	,,	18s. 9p.
Open Charter	,,	21s. 3d.
Havre	,,	22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	,,	22s. to 22s. 6d.
Antwerp	,,	21s. 3d.
Marseilles	,,	20s.
Trieste and Venice	,,	28s. 9d. at 2s.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

THE *Liverpool Daily Post* of 5th inst. has the following summary of the Cotton market for the previous week :—

The market closes steady, but after an advance of 3-16d to ¼d. per lb. there is naturally a disposition to pause, in order to ascertain first of all whether the upward movement in America will be continued, and next whether Manchester will follow. There is some difference of opinion on both points, but the reaction of 1-32d. per lb. in futures shows that an impression is abroad that prices may fall back a little, pending later developments. The opinion is very generally expressed, however, that values will not sink back to the late low level; and that eventually there will be a further advance. There is nothing new respecting the probable outturn of the American crop, so that for the immediate future everything will depend upon the course of business in Manchester, and upon the ability of America to keep the ball rolling. In the meantime, as England has not yet received her fair share of the present crop, the question is whether some advance in price will not be necessary in order to attract more liberal shipments from the other side for the balance of the season.

The following is a report on the Manchester market for Goods and Yarns the day last mail left :—

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING.

Yarn prices have pretty well recovered since Tuesday what they had lost since Friday; at any rate, there is no important change in quotations since this day week. Still it is rarely that spinners can boast any real advance upon lowest prices, and our market scarcely closes at its best, owing to the slight relapse of the Liverpool market for "futures." The spurt has had the effect of causing rather more business this week in Yarns for export and for home trade, and it has steadied our Yarn market to the extent of abolishing irregularly low sales; but Cloth, as might have been expected, has been more influenced by the recovery of Cotton than it was before by its decline. All 37-inch Shirtings are deeply under order—often for three, four, or five months. The same is true of Jacconets and Mulls of all widths, while Dhooties and Chudders are often engaged into July, August, and even September. But 44-inch and wider Shirtings are not so fortunately circumstanced, and buyers can get them on more moderate terms. Thus far there is very little disposition to speculate in this market, but it may well be, as is rumoured, that spinners and manufacturers have been largely speculating for a fall, and that any persistency in the Liverpool spurt may bring them in all together to "cover."

The *Miller* of 1st March reviews the position of the Corn trade as follows :—

Bitter to the end, in weather and prices, the second month of 1886 has bequeathed to March a marked opinion in favour of prices improving. Singularly, this decision appears to be unanimous throughout the country, and equally so at inland as at port exchanges. Very generally farmers have asked 6d. to 1s. per quarter advance on wheat during the past week, and the Boston market report says buyers are now the seekers for bargains, instead of coyly keeping away from sellers. However, the total improvement in price is but small, and leaves terms still at a point that seems unsupportably low. Cambridgeshire farmers still yield up their wheat at 30s. per qr., and Norwich wheat dealers (buying from farmers) offer at second-hand 504 lbs. wheat, delivered free on board vessels for 32s. From abroad excellent wheat is offered at from 29s. to 35s., and samples that may be called the "pick up of the Mark Lane basket" are only 38s.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,00 0	$125	all	17½ do.	£66
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	115

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THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on WEDNESDAY, 24th March 1886, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the Boys' School. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott will preside.

Business :

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Audited Accounts for 1885.
To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
The Proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.
Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

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THE FIFTH of a Series of SIX LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the Year 1885-86, *will be delivered in the University Library, TO-DAY, the 23rd March,* 1886, *at 5-15 p.m.*

SUBJECT—*Latin and Greek.*

The comparison of adjectives in Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin. The Indo-European numerals. The Inflections of the Pronouns.

LECTURER—*R. H. Gunion, B.A.*

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886.

THE English nation has always prided itself upon its artillery, and, indeed, it has good reasons to be proud of the Royal regiment which has produced such men as Norman Ramsay, Hew Ross, Congreve, the Dicksons (father and son), Sir E. Sabine and many others, while the glorious records of the old Indian artilleries boast such names as Henry Lawrence, Pollock, Tombs and Roberts. There seems, moreover, no reason to doubt that at the present moment the *personnel* is as good as ever; but there is a general and widespread suspicion that the *materiel* is far from being as good as it ought to be. And the present seems a favourable time for inquiring into this matter, when the war-cloud along our North-West frontier has for the moment assumed a less threatening aspect, giving us a breathing time in which to strengthen the weak places in our armour and equip ourselves at all points for contingencies. It may be as well to give in detail, for the information of non-military readers, the guns with which the Horse Artillery, Field, Heavy and Mountain Batteries in this country are at present armed, and then to compare some of them with those of the great nation to which they might so recently have been opposed. Horse and Field Batteries on the Indian establishments are all armed with six 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns; Heavy batteries with four 40-pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns and two 6·3″ muzzle-loading rifle howitzers; Mountain batteries with six 7-pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns, of which there are two patterns, *viz.*, the 7-pounder muzzle-loading rifle jointed steel gun of 400 lbs. and 7-pounder rifle muzzle-loading gun of 200 lbs.

For our purpose it will suffice if we institute a comparison between our field and mountain guns and those of the Russians. The 9-pounder gun, when fired with a charge of 1¾ lbs. of powder at 11° 28′ elevation, throws a shrapnel shell weighing 9 lbs. 13 oz., with a muzzle velocity of 1,398 feet per second, and having an extreme effective range of about 3,500 yards, although at that range the dangerous zone for a height of six feet from the ground is only six yards in depth. When we come to compare this with the Russian Horse and Field Artillery weapon, we find their guns throw a shrapnel shell weighing 15¼ lbs., with a muzzle velocity in the case of the Horse Artillery gun of 1,350 feet, and in that of the Field Battery gun of 1,450 feet per second, and that their average effective range at 10° elevation is a little over 4,000 yards. Again, the weight of both the common and shrapnel shell fired from the best of our mountain guns, *viz.*, the 7-pounder jointed steel gun, is only 7 lb. 6 oz., whereas the Baranoffsky (Russian) Mountain gun fires a common shell, the total weight of which slightly exceeds 9 lbs., while the shrapnel, again, is a little heavier. Let us consider what these facts mean. Setting aside the Russian advantage in range for the moment on the grounds that the effective range of Field Artillery is dependent, as Clery says, on human vision (although there seems no reason to doubt that this limit will shortly be exceeded by the introduction of telescopic sights), and that this effective range may be taken as 3,000 paces, or well within the extreme effective limit of range of the 9-pounder gun, they mean, to put the matter into the plainest language, that in an Artillery duel between a Russian and an English battery the Russians would have an advantage of almost 5½lbs., and in the case of mountain guns of over 1½lbs. weight of shell thrown per round per gun; and, it may well be asked, why should our gallant gunners be exposed to such an unequal contest? It is well known, moreover, that our native troops have a great belief in artillery fire, and should our field guns be silenced in the Artillery struggle which now preludes all engagements on a large scale, it would not be surprising if a panic arose among them.

One point more remains to be noticed. Although we were the first nation to employ breech-loading field guns in actual war, we soon abandoned them for muzzle-loaders, and in 1871 we commenced the manufacture of the M. L. steel and iron guns with which our Field Artillery is now entirely equipped, and we have clung to them ever since, notwithstanding that every one of the great Continental Powers has decided in favour of the breech-loading system. It would occupy too much space to enter here into the much-debated questions as to the relative merits of the two systems; but taking into consideration the unanimous verdict of Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia in favour of breech-loading guns, it would appear that not only are our field guns inferior in range and weight of shell thrown, but that the system on which they are constructed is also at fault. It is true that the newspapers and professional text-books state that breech-loading guns are likely to be soon introduced both for Horse and Field Batteries, for the former a 12½-pounder with a muzzle velocity of about 1,600 feet, and for the latter an 18 or 22-pounder with a still higher velocity; and considering the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the frightful risks incurred by delay, it is surely time that the re-armament of our batteries should be carried out as rapidly as possible. It would be well if we were to take a lesson from the very nation with whose artillery we have just been comparing our own. Clery, in his chapter on the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 and 1878, states that one of the causes of the trifling results obtained by the Russian artillery fire was the inferior nature of their field guns. Taught by the bloody experience gained in that death struggle they lost no time in remedying what was defective, for the re-armament of their Field and Artillery commenced in 1878, was completed by the end of 1880, and now their artillery, on paper at any rate, is as effectively equipped as any in Europe, while we have up to the present time been content to leave the artillery, which a few months back might at any moment have been called on to take its share in the defence of this vast Empire, equipped with the least effective field gun to be found among the armaments of the great European Powers.

THOSE who viewed the acquisition of Upper Burma in much the same light as Dr Johnson regarded the brewery of his friend Thrale, as affording "a potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice," will receive a somewhat rude awakening from a perusal of the report which Mr. Romanis, the chemical examiner accompanying the expedition, has furnished to the Government. True it is only a brief and hasty chronicle of the results of Mr. Romanis' inquiries and of conclusions arrived at without any thorough investigation of the facts which came to his notice, and the supplementary reports which are promised after a more leisurely examination than was possible during the few days preceding and following the occupation of Mandalay will be awaited with considerable interest. The extracts which Mr. Romanis furnishes from his daily journal, however, seem selected almost with the view to discourage those who are in a hurry to exploit the country. First as to the famous ruby mines which gave to the rulers of the country one of the long string of official titles borne by the Kings of Ava. The gems are principally found in the crystalline limestone of Sagaing, sixteen miles to the north of the capital, and at Mogauk and Kyatpin, near the Schwe-u mountain, occurring alike in the rock, the soil on the mountain side, and in a bed of gravel below the surface. The gravel is the principal source of the finds, and the crystals are separated from the clay and sand by washings. When the larger gems have been picked out, those remaining are crushed to powder and used for polishing. An examination of a few pounds of this residue led Mr. Romanis to conclude that it is composed entirely of spinels. The mines lie in a marshy and unhealthy district, and were at all events not sufficiently remunerative to enable their present holder to pay to the King the 2½ lakhs which he had contracted to give for the mining privileges. The demand for the gems is at the same time so great that uncut rubies "of German manufacture" are commonly exposed for sale in the bazaar, and even found their way into the "Lord of the Ruby Mines'" own palace. Much of the booty discovered at Mandalay is described by Mr. Romanis as of this trashy character. A quantity of the gold and gems collected by the Prize Committee were submitted for his examination. The first few he pronounced at a glance to be glass set in burnished copper, and in disgust he was thereupon informed that his services were not further required. Nor of the jewels which decorate the tinselled shrine at Pyagyi could this detector of shams say any more in their favour than that they were rubies only by popular repute. Of gold no traces were discovered, for that reported at Bhamo turned out to be from Yunnan, whence the Kachins bring the precious dust packed in quills through the forest. Two hours spent in washing the sand of a stream said to have a golden strand proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Romanis that the rumour had its rise in the presence of some scales of ferruginous mica. Silver and lead occur in the country of the turbulent Shans, but the great mine at Bawdwingi is flooded and unworkable, and the manufacture of iron once carried on at Pupadaung, is also discontinued. Nodulous iron is common enough in the sandstone cliffs of the Irrawady, but the quantity is nowhere of any importance. Of the mineral products coal and petroleum appear to hold out the most hopeful prospects for future development. In the neighbourhood of Thingadaw, eight miles from the river bank, are the coal deposits which were for some time "skimmed" to supply the depôt for the King's steamers. On the opposite side of the river at Kabaing coal is also a certainty, and it is reported to occur near Sagaing and in the more distant district of Kalé to the north-west. More definite information is procurable as to the supply of petroleum. The yield from the wells at Yenangyaung is estimated at 1,000 tons per mensem. The wells are situated in a double group, about three miles from the Irrawady. There are about two hundred into which the oil, which is very viscid, flows slowly, and many other basins have been exhausted. In the Yaw country the flow is of a different character. The absence of roads has limited the use of this oil to the district where it is found, but if report may be trusted, the petroleum is more limpid and issues from springs at the surface of the ground. Mr. Romanis started from Bhamo with the expedition towards the Kachin hills, where the road narrows to a mere foot-track. Indeed, the light estimation in which the trade route to China is held is illustrated by the fact that the finders of the jade in the river bed at Mogaung altogether ignore the caravan highway and prefer to despatch the stone down the river to Rangoon, and thence it reaches the Chinese by sea. The report takes notice further of the agricultural resources of the country, for whilst the battery which Mr. Romanis marched with was shelling the Burmese defences along the river, he was making a note of the methods of the Burmese cultivators, who had left their deserted ploughs in the freshly-cut furrows. Generally speaking, the country is described as dry and barren from Thayetmyo to Nyangu near Pagan; fertile from Pagan to Ava, along the west bank, including the delta and valley of the Chindwin; and rich from Myadung to Bhamo, where the land is unhealthy and sparsely inhabited.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

THE tactics of the Opposition leaders in raising a discussion last night on Irish affairs have been the subject of much controversy among their own followers, many of whom condemn the change of plan effected since the quite recent meeting at the Carlton, at which Lord Salisbury earnestly advised the party to rest content with worrying Mr. Gladstone, and not to do anything which would compel Lord Hartington and his friends to go into the same lobby with the members of the Government. Exactly the opposite course has now been taken. It is true that the motion of Mr. Holmes, the late Attorney-General for Ireland, to stop the supplies till the Government declared what it meant to do for the restoration of social order in Ireland, was withdrawn without being pressed to a division, but the Opposition only escaped a hostile vote on the main question by resorting to the rather ignominious device of proposing an adjournment of the debate, and getting handsomely beaten on that side issue, on which Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, Mr. Albert Grey, and the rest of the Whigs voted with the Government. Here, then, was the very disaster Lord Salisbury had warned us not to rush upon; yet I was assured last night on excellent authority that the bringing forward of the motion had Lord Salisbury's approval. The plain truth of the matter is that Lord Salisbury, not being in the House of Commons, cannot forbid his colleagues of the front Opposition Bench in that House from doing anything they have set their minds upon, and they, in their turn, are constantly driven whither they would not by the domineering will of Lord Randolph Churchill. Now, the noble lord has hardly had a chance this Session of making a great speech in the House, and, as he is full of combativeness, he was wofully disappointed when Mr. Sexton, yielding it is understood to the urgent remonstrances of the Ministerialists, evaded bringing on the resolution he had given notice of, charging Lord Randolph with attempting to intimidate the House of Commons by inciting the men of Ulster to civil war. He wanted an opportunity of confronting his adversaries in the House, and replying to the many grave charges made against him outside. It was therefore decided to raise an Irish debate. It might, indeed, be fairly argued that as the Government was extremely anxious to prevent all discussion, the obvious policy of the Conservatives was to discuss the state of Ireland as fully and as often as possible. It is also the case, as Lord Randolph contended in his speech last night, that the present condition of public feeling on the subject is one of alarming apathy, and that every effort must be used to arouse the attention of the country to the real meaning of Home Rule. This reasoning may be supposed to have overbalanced the tactical objection that it was unwise to force a division which would have the effect of persuading the country that the Whigs are already repenting of their defection from Mr. Gladstone's Government. Besides, Lord Hartington is to speak to-night at the meeting of the Eighty Club, and it will be easy for him to show that, whatever vote he may have given last night, he is still firmly opposed to Home Rule. At all events, Lord Randolph got his opportunity, and used it to make a vigorous and effective party speech. I confess I am getting a little tired of the interchange of party recriminations between the two "Front Benches." Even Mr. Gladstone is falling into the bad habit of reading extracts from speeches made by his opponents, and taunting them with inconsistency. This sort of thing excites, of course, loud cheers and counter-cheers, but it does not advance business. It is ludicrous to watch right honorable gentlemen on one side or the other rushing out to get old volumes of Hansard, rummaging in them for speeches delivered years ago—and no politician can now be expected to be consistent for a whole twelve month—and then solemnly rising and reading out long extracts with an emphatic pause at the end of every sentence. Lord Randolph is the smartest of Parliamentary hands at this kind of controversy, and he put his friends in excellent spirits last night by reading out a long passage from an Aberdeen speech of Mr. Gladstone's against Home Rule. But, as the *Times* gently hinted to him the other day, the noble lord is inclined to make his speeches nowadays just a trifle too long, and he was interrupted before he sat down by impatient and irreverent Radicals with cries of "Divide," with which he had never been assailed before. The strain he puts upon himself is tremendous, and, as he is not physically strong, the wonder is that he can bear up against it. He went down to Manchester on Wednesday, spoke at an enormous meeting there for two hours, came back to London the same night, and then on Thursday took the leading part in the debate in the House of Commons. No wonder he looked fatigued, or that his speech dragged towards the end, in spite of his indomitable resolution to speak out all that he had to say. His defence of the negotiations he carried on with the Parnellites was characteristically frank and fearless. He avowed that he acted on the precedent set by the Whig leaders fifty years ago, when they made terms with O'Connell, and induced that Irish leader to drop his demand for Repeal, on condition that certain specified concessions were made to him. In like manner, Lord Randolph thought he could satisfy Mr. Parnell with Land and Education Bills, and induce him to drop Home Rule. It would be interesting to know how far Mr. Parnell went in the direction of accepting these terms. Judging by his speech on the first night of the Session, I suspect that he personally was willing to come to terms with the Tories, but that the more determined and uncompromising spirits in his party spoilt this prospect of arrangement. Then, as Lord Randolph says, Mr. Gladstone came to the front and outbid the Tories by offering Repeal of the Union, and there was an end of the whole business. As no one on the Irish benches disputed the accuracy of Lord Randolph's statement, it may now be taken for granted that he never swerved from his determination to stop short of Repeal. This was the most interesting matter discussed last night. As regards Mr. Holmes's motion, the mover made a most weak and ineffectual speech in support of it, and was easily demolished by Mr. Gladstone. What Mr. Holmes had to prove was that crime in Ireland increased in December and January to such an extent as to justify the sudden change of front of the late Government in proposing to revert to coercion. He based his argument on the demoralisation of national sentiment which received so horrible an illustration in the murder of Mr. Curtin. Mr. Parnell interposed with the question, "What was the date of the Curtin murder?" and, amidst the jeers of the Ministerialists, Mr. Holmes said he could not remember. Mr. Gladstone afterwards triumphantly pointed out that the murder occurred on November 13, before the general election, and that a week afterwards Lord Randolph Churchill, at Birmingham, referred to the state of Ireland as at that time abundantly justifying the decision of the Conservative Government to drop the Coercion Act. This retort is conclusive. But, apart from the question as to the conduct of the late Government, it is certain that the general feeling in the House and the country is in favour of giving Mr. Gladstone time to mature his Irish policy. He has always maintained, as he did again last night, that the question of restoring social order is inextricably mixed up with the Land and Home Rule questions, and it is but reasonable that he should be allowed till the end of the month to work out his whole programme. Upon him lies the responsibility of what may happen meanwhile. One of the best informed news agencies says that his compact with Mr. Parnell is already signed and sealed, but this must be a mere piece of guess work. The attitude of the Parnellites last night, however, was that of men sure of obtaining all they wanted, and consequently quite indifferent to what might be said in the debate.

Lord Salisbury touched on very delicate ground in his speech at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, when he condemned the chief dignitaries of the Catholic Church in Ireland for supporting a secular agitation. I know that earnest efforts were made by moderate Conservatives to persuade Lord R. Churchill before he went to Belfast not to raise a "No Popery" cry, and he observed a judicious reticence on the subject of religious differences in his speeches in the North. But Lord Salisbury's weighty words of warning to the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland are fully justified by the imprudent conduct of Archbishop Walsh, who has thrown himself into the arms of Mr. Parnell. The Archbishop seems to have calculated that the success of the Home Rule movement was inevitable, and that the priests, therefore, ought to place themselves at the head of the Nationalists, in order not to lose the good-will of the people, on which they depend for their livelihood. Possibly, also, the vision has revealed itself to his Grace's imagination of a Roman Catholic Church established in Ireland under the protection of an independent Irish Parliament. But, if the priests have not lost their old worldly wisdom, they will draw back while it is yet time, rather than incur the hostility of the political party, which, as Lord R. Churchill points out, represents the majority of the people of England, and which is now finally committed to the steadfast defence of the Legislative Union. An important passage in Lord Randolph's Manchester speech has attracted a good deal of attention. I mean what the *Times* calls his fair and handsome offer to the Whigs to give them precedence in a coalition Government, if they will but efface the obsolete political dividing lines between Whig and Tory, and consent to form a Unionist party which, in a time of extreme peril, would be strong enough to save the State. Lord Randolph's closing words, "If there are persons to whom you object and whom you do not wish to serve with, those persons would stand aside cheerfully," have a direct personal significance. It is generally believed that Lord Hartington dislikes and distrusts Lord Randolph, and the latter has now only repeated publicly what he had frequently said privately, that he would sacrifice any claims of his own to secure the union of Whigs and Tories. But the Tory party could not dishonour itself by throwing Lord Randolph over, even at his own suggestion. I do not despair myself of seeing him and Lord Hartington working cordially together yet in a new Government.

The Volunteer Force is very strongly represented on both sides of the House of Commons, and such pressure has been brought to bear upon the Secretary of State for War that he has been obliged to promise an increase of the capitation grant, which is necessary to keep up the popularity of the force. An important step has also been taken towards making the volunteers part of the regular forces of the Crown by the offer of a certain number of commissions in the Army to volunteer officers. The policy of Lord Wolseley, as is well known, is to make much more use of the volunteers. Lord Wolseley is almost nervously anxious about the small numbers of men in the regular army and navy, and he has been heard to say that he will be heartily glad when the last British soldier has left Egypt, as we cannot spare troops to occupy that country. This, by the way, was the line of argument taken the other day in the debate on Egypt by Colonel Duncan, whose vigorous speech, full of fresh information from the Upper Nile, where he commanded the Egyptian troops, made a great impression on the House. Some uncompromising Imperialists on our side were startled at the tone of this speech and of Lord Charles Beresford's; but Colonel Duncan tells me that his heart is full of pity for the poor Egyptians who work so patiently and willingly, and yet see all the best places in the administration of the country filled by grasping European officials.

Lord Ripon, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill spoke in such language of unmeasured contempt at Manchester the other day, has signalized his accession to office by cancelling orders given by the late Government for the construction of several new ironclads. Such stupidity is inconceivable, and I shall not be surprised if the Admiralty has a vote of censure passed upon it by the House of Commons. In the War Department, also, large numbers of workmen have been dismissed, and the process of arming the volunteers in this country and the native troops in India with the Martini rifle is to be interrupted. Truly, these Liberals learn nothing by experience.

Sir Charles Dilke re-appeared in the House of Commons on Wednesday, but it is understood that he and Lady Dilke are going abroad for a few months. My respect for Mr. Chamberlain has been considerably increased by the severe snubbing that right honourable gentleman has had the pluck to administer to that social nuisance, Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who wrote him an insolent inquisitorial letter, demanding his real opinion on the Dilke case.

J. M. M.

LADY REAY AT MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S SANITARIUM.

LADY REAY, accompanied by Mrs. Sheppard, and Captain Phayre, A.D.C., paid a visit last evening to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's Sanitarium at Churney Road. Her Excellency was received by Mr. Adamjee, his son Mr. Mahomed Ali, and his agent and manager Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee, and was shown over the building by them. She evinced great interest in everything she saw, and remarked with pleasure upon the splendid situation of the sanitarium, which is facing the sea and open to the westerly breeze. The building is divided into three blocks, and it is regarded as very creditable that the vast pile has been erected in the course of a little more than a year. The structure has cost about three lakhs of rupees, and it is built from a design prepared by Mr. Venayek Hurrichand. It is constructed with special regard to durability, and as a safeguard against fire, the materials employed on itare chiefly stone and iron. There are about thirty rooms on the ground floor, and an equal number on the upper story, each one being capable of holding one family. Attached to each of these rooms is a kitchen, which is very considerably provided with a chimney for the passage of smoke, which might otherwise have proved a serious nuisance. All the sanitary arrangements have been made on the most approved plans. The sanitarium is intended for the Borah community, of which Mr. Adambhoy is one of the wealthiest members, and the provision of a separate kitchen for each family is a convenience which will be specially appreciated by the inmates, as tending to secure the privacy of their women. The Borahs generally like to dwell in the vicinity of a mosque, and, therefore, a mosque erected at one end of this building will be regarded as a great boon by the residents as conveniently supplying their spiritual wants, while its dome and tiny minarets will serve to relieve agreeably the studied plainness of the design of the rest of the building. A portion will be specially set apart for the use of pilgrims passing through Bombay on their way to Mecca or Kerbella and back. It was a very happy idea that provided the building with seven large terraces, which will afford ample room as a promenade. Lady Reay was charmed with the view they command of the Back Bay, Malabar Hill, and Colaba. Her Excellency expressed great pleasure at all the arrangements which have been made for the comfort of those who would come to take advantage of this health-resort, and commended Mr. Adambhoy for his munificent charity. Before leaving, Lady Reay and suite were presented with handsome bouquets and garlands of flowers.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL.

RESERVE is said to be the characteristic of the Hindus. But they cast it off with a vengeance during the Holi holidays, and give themselves up to unbounded license of speech and extravagant gaiety. On these days even the Marwadi abandons his dismal gravity of manner, relaxes his stern, business-like expression of countenance, and unburdens his heart in songs in praise of the brown beauty he has left behind in Marwar. The music sounds very much like a long-drawn, monotonous dirge, but its effect in elevating the spirits of the money-lending fraternity, who take no alcoholic stimulants, is simply wonderful. They dance, they laugh, they roar, they sprinkle the red powder called *gulal* with a liberal hand over the face and garments of their friends, and they bandy words with one another, not usually current in polite society. Their merry-making is in such striking contrast to the terribly earnest look they wear throughout the year that, in the language of the American humorist, the incongruity suggests an undertaker at a picnic, a corpse at a wedding, or—yes Mark Twain adds—a Puritan in paradise. But no such incongruity is perceived in the merriment of the Hindus in general, who dance and yell round the huge bonfires they make in the streets, and consider it an almost religious duty, so far as the lower classes are concerned, to utter most vile and obscene language. Even the police sepoy catches the contagion, and, if he himself prudently refrains from giving the reins to his tongue, he, at least, thoroughly enjoys the frivolity displayed by those whose freedom is in no way hampered by the trammels of office. It may, however, be stated that the police this year showed greater activity than usual in curbing the license of the tongue. But it is not to excesses of speech alone that the natives confine themselves. The exuberance of their animal spirits finds a free vent in amorous songs, there being a whole literature of musical compositions specially dedicated to Holi. They generally describe how the fair one on her way to the well is accosted by her lover, and how she appeals to him in vain not to detain her or sprinkle her with *gulal*, lest her mother-in-law and her husband's sister—the two ruling spirits in an Indian household—should chide or beat her. In some songs she is described as spurning the advances of a gay gallant and loading him with curses and abuses, while in others the fair one is supposed to grieve for unrequited love, complaining that all the charms and philters employed by her had proved of no avail. Love is the theme of all these songs, because, it may be presumed, Kama, the god of love, is a principal actor in one of the legends giving the origin of this carnival. It is said that the archer once presumed to direct his shaft against Shiva and inflame him with passion for Parvati, and the god of destruction, finding himself thus disturbed in the performance of the austere duties of his office flashed forth anger from his eyes which reduced the other divinity to ashes. Another version of the origin of this festival, which is more generally accepted, is that in ancient days there was a female hobgoblin, who was a particular terror to mothers, as she had a peculiar fancy for little children whom she gobbled up by scores. The people went to the king, praying that some means might be devised for ridding the land of the monster. The king, in turn, sent for a wise man, Paradmuni by name, who, we find, gave a curious piece of advice to this effect :—"Let the children go forth rejoicing like soldiers delighted to go to battle, equipped with wooden swords. Let the people prepare a bonfire and go round it, reciting incantations destructive of wicked friends. Let them freely indulge their tongue, and sing and sing again a thousand times whatever songs they will. Appalled by those vociferations, by the oblation to fire, and the loud laughter of the children, the wicked Rakshashi will be destroyed." In this age, although there are no monsters to be destroyed in this charmingly simple and expeditious manner, the people too faithfully follow the advice to "utter without fear whatever comes into the mind." The license having thus received the sanction of the wisest in the land, women, who on other days, can never exchange a word with their male relatives, but assume in their presence an air of simpering shame-facedness, are permitted during the week of this festival to indulge in a little harmless chaff and banter with them. But the merry swains who go about the streets with their faces flushed with *gulal* and liquor, do not feel themselves bound to restrict themselves to such innocent badinage, while they accost the young women they meet in a style more gay than delicate. The women, as a general rule, silently acquiesce in this manner of paying court to them, honestly believing that the Holi gives a special license to the tongue, which, however, is bound to be on its good behaviour throughout all the sober days of the year. Notable among the harmless pastimes of the season is the procession annually started by the Prabhu residents of Girgaum. This year it came off last Saturday, when besides the usual concomitants of an Indian procession—carriages filled with children, richly caparisoned horses with little boys and girls on their backs, and deafening sounds proceeding from a hundred pipes and drums—there were carts containing respectable men of the community in characters typical of the variety of the population of this city. Sedate and grave-looking clerks and traders were metamorphosed into the likenesses of Marwadees with their books of accounts, religious mendicants were covered with ashes, and dancing girls displaying a specimen of their art. "Major" Tucker will, perhaps, be interested to learn that one of the banners carried in the procession bore the legend, "Starvation Army," upon it. Holi is the *festum stultorum* of the people of India; hence it is that those who on other occasions are so punctilious in their observance of outward decorum and ever hold their *abru* in such jealous regard, do not hesitate to give expression to their joy and gladness with the utmost freedom. Among the lower classes the character which finds most favour is that of a fisherman. Clad as fishermen, with a youth among them acting "the bonnie fishwife" of the party, they execute, oars in hand, a dance to the strains of somewhat lively, if monotonous music, which is held in high appreciation. The holidays terminated on Sunday, and the people once more return to their daily avocations.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, March 22.

Mr. John Bright has had an interview with Mr. Gladstone with the object of arranging a compromise in regard to the Irish question.

THE ROUMELIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, March 21.

It is expected that Prince Alexander will yield in the matter of his demand to be made Governor-General of Roumelia for life.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, March 22.

The Mayanchoung Poonghee, the leading spirit of the Shwigyin rebellion, has been captured in the Tounghoo district by Christian Karens, armed with muskets and sent up from Rangoon for the purpose. Much credit is due to Revs. Bunker, Crumb and other American missionaries who took the field in person at the head of the Karen levies of the Tounghoo district. The Poonghee killed a few weeks ago in the Beeling district, and mistaken for Mayanchoung, was probably another Poonghee from the same monastery.

Satisfactory news coming from the Henzadah and Maubin districts. One large gang has been broken up near Kyoukpyan, and another has just been defeated and dispersed near Donabyew by Captain Grey, Deputy Commissioner. Two companies of the 26th Punjab Infantry will be kept in the Henzadah district until the arrival of the Bengal regiment expected here from Calcutta on Saturday for service in Lower Burma.

General Prendergast telegraphs that the rebels in the north of Yemethen have been dispersed, and that he is returning to Rangoon, reaching this place probably on Friday next.

The "Rangoon Gazette" states that it hears from reliable authority that dacoity in the interior of Upper Burma is as rampant as ever, if not positively increasing, and that unless small police and military posts of from 30 to 100 men are established throughout the districts in strategic positions, and commanding radii of 15 miles to protect villages, the villagers will probably soon be compelled to side with the dacoits now overrunning the country.

THE BURMAN COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 22.

The Secretary of State has not confirmed General Prendergast in command of Burma. General White is to have command of Upper Burma and General Gordon of Lower Burma. General Prendergast cannot return to Hyderabad, as he held it ill time, so nothing remains but his return to Europe.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

Mr. Eardley Norton, having been retained to defend the prisoners in the Garstin dacoity case, will to-morrow appeal to the High Court to release the zemindar on bail. An attempt was made to get Mr. Inverarity of Bombay to defend the prisoners, but his fee was too heavy. Mr. Norton gets Rs. 5,000 as retainer.

MADRAS NEWS.

Surgeon-General Furnell leaves Madras for Europe early next month, Brigade Surgeon Bidie will succeed him, and Deputy Surgeon-Genera Roberts, now returning from Suakim, will succeed Brigade-Surgeon Bidie as Sanitary Commissioner

Reuter reportsMysore shares at £7-2-6, Ooregum £1-10, Nundydroog £1-10, Balaghat £1-2-6 and Glenrock £0-8-9.

As Surgeon Lee, Civil Surgeon, Mangalore, was returning by sea from Kundapur last week in his sailing boat, he was run down by the steamer Maharani, and had a very narrow escape, being in the water three-quarters of an hour.

The Commander-in-Chief left Ooty on Friday on tour, and will return by the 5th proximo.

The first day of the annual meeting of the Madras Gymkhana on Saturday was a great success. The Raja of Vencatagiri has offered to make a present of the Grand Stand recently erected on the island to the Gymkhana Club. It cost about Rs. 7,000, and was built with borrowed money.

THE COLLECTOR OF NARIAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NARIAD, March 22.

At a municipal meeting convened by the president, Mr. Becherdas, a vote of thanks to the retiring Collector, Mr. Spry, was passed. Rao Saheb Motilal recounted his virtues and services in a neat speech. The meeting was well attended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, March 22.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, March 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, March 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, March 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Elektra, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollers	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ " "	75¾
3 " Consols for account	100⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	101½
4½ " French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	46⅞

Arrival—Niagara.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(March 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route interrupted beyond Yeh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 21.

10 p.m.	77·6

MONDAY, March 22.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	82·0

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Cathedral High Schools will take place at the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon at five. His Excellency the Governor would have been present, but for his medical adviser's prohibition. The Hon. Mr. Pelle will preside, and Lady Reay has kindly consented to distribute the prizes. No invitations will be sent out, but it is hoped that the friends of the schools and all interested in higher education will recognize the excellent work that the Cathedral Schools are doing by being present on the occasion.

The news has been received in Calcutta by telegram that the Serajganj, an I. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer, while on the way down from Assam, struck on a sunken rock above Tezpur Hat, and had to be beached with five feet of water in the engine room. A later telegram states that the water was leaking into the holds before and abaft the engine room. Men and powerful steam pumps were despatched from Goalundo to her assistance.

Mr. George Augustus Sala was present at the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Friday.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta for Simla on the 30th March, starting from Howrah at 7-35 a.m. His Excellency will visit *en route* Durbhungah, Benares, Allahabad, Umballa, and Pinjore, and arrive at Simla on the 12th April.

The height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 19th inst. was 50·80 and 34·20, respectively, as compared with 52·70 and 38·00 in the corresponding period last year.

A Calcutta paper says that the Viceroy's speech at the close of the Legislative Council on Friday, in which he announced the intention of the Government not to proceed with Mr. Quinton's Bill to amend the Oudh Rent Act in the absence, through illness, of the Hon'ble Ameer Hossein, was delivered with evident difficulty, and in tones which were completely inaudible to the majority of those present. Lord Dufferin, as a rule, is the most audible of all the Members of the Council.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has given the munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. This is in addition to former contributions by Her Highness to the same object. Lady Dufferin presided at the meeting of the Central Committee of the scheme, which was held at Government House on Wednesday last, and afterwards received the members of the Committee of the Bengal Branch.

The agitation in Ceylon on the subject of postal communication with India has produced some useful result, the Director-General of Post Offices in India having made arrangements with the B. I. S. N. Company for a weekly service between Colombo and Tuticorin. The new arrangement will commence from May next.

The *Indian Daily News* writes :—"We should like to know, and fancy that the public also would like to know, the correct total of the 'little bill' the Government will have to pay on account of the recent military manœuvres and the Camp at Delhi. The compensation to villagers for damaged crops alone has been fixed, by the officers appointed to investigate and settle the claims put forward, at over Rs. 30,000, spread over the districts of Umballa, Kurnool, Delhi, and Gurgaon and the State of Puttiala. In this estimate allowance has been made for the fact that the heavy rainfall has had the effect of reviving much of the wheat which immediately after the passage of the troops. had the appearance of being hopelessly ruined."

It is reported that Dr. Hunter, the mover of the amendment respecting the cost of the Burma Expedition, is to be appointed to an Indian Judgeship.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., will contribute a paper on the silver question, entitled "Boycotted Silver," to the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review.*

Major-General F. R. Solly Flood, C.B., who has been appointed to the command of the Poona division of the Indian army, was to sail for Bombay in the Mirzapore, leaving Portsmouth on March 11.

A salute of nine guns will be fired this morning to announce the arrival of the Thakore Sahib of Gondul.

Gilbert and Sullivan have in preparation a new comic opera to be called "Ten o'Clock."

At a recent meeting of the Indian Society, a body consisting of all the Indians residing in England, two resolutions were unanimously passed with regard to the Government's Burmese policy. The first expressed the thanks of the society to Dr. W. A. Hunter, M.P., and Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., and the eighty-two members who voted with them on their amendment to the Address; and the second expressed the deep regret of the society that Mr. Gladstone, following the mischievous precedent of continuity in foreign policy, has adopted as his own the policy of the late Administration with regard to the annexation of Burma.

The total amount subscribed in America to the Parnell Parliamentary Fund is a little over 66,000 dollars.

The *Correspondencia de Espana* states that one of the rebels who took a principal part in the surprise of Fort San Julian at Carthagena, and who was recently sentenced to death by court-martial, was shot at Carthagena on March 3.

A duel with swords has been fought at Nice between M. Albert Leroy and M. Hardy Polday, both well known in the fashionable world of Paris. The encounter ended somewhat more seriously than is usual; both combatants being wounded, M. Albert Leroy badly.

A sentence of eight years' imprisonment, with loss of military rank, has been pronounced upon the Duke of Seville, who had been found guilty of insulting and treasonable utterances towards King Alphonso's widow. The Duke, on hearing the sentence formally read to him, protested strongly and in most violent language.

The Chinese Minister at Washington is reported to have received a telegram from the Governor of Canton stating that the Chinese people were greatly excited at the news of the recent outrages upon their countrymen in the Western States of America. The message adds that the Chinese threaten to retaliate upon the Americans who are now residing in China.

The Emperor William met with a slight accident at the Court ball at the Royal Castle. While taking the Crown Princess in to supper his Majesty slipped on the carpet and fell, suffering a slight contusion in consequence. Nevertheless he remained until midnight, and has transacted all the regular business and accorded numerous audiences every day since then.

Blondin, the rope walker, wishes to return to America and do some high feats, but his agent finds that the law would prevent a repetition of the Niagara or any lesser peril. A net would have to be spread underneath his rope, and that would destroy the chief value of his performances. Blondin is living in London, at the age of sixty-two, and of late years has lost much of his property by unfortunate investments. His idea is that a tour in America would replenish his fortune, but his agent says that, in view of the unavoidable net, he will not come.

The treaty of peace between Servia and Bulgaria was signed on March 3. The ratifications were to be exchanged at Bucharest within a fortnight. All outstanding orders for arms and ammunition have been countermanded by the Servian Government, and the preparations for demobilization have been pushed so far that the army could be restored to its peace footing in a few days. It is reckoned that the cost of the Turkish armament has already exceeded 50,000,000f. in money actually spent, while Greece has disbursed, or become indebted to the extent of 40,000,000f.

The Pope, on March 2, addressed the members of the Sacred College, who had assembled to congratulate him on the eighth anniversary of his coronation. He spoke of the necessity of a learned clergy, above all at the present day, to meet the Socialistic errors of the time, and to confute the accusation that the Church is the enemy of culture and progress. He said he had done, with this object, what he could; but he would fain have done much more had he not been rendered powerless by the intolerable position made for him, the evils of which were daily rendered more and more flagrant by the malignities to which the Holy See was exposed on every occasion.

A rare spectacle was recently witnessed in the "animal park" of Herr Hagebeck, a Hamburg dealer in wild animals. Among the animals that had been brought over by the Singalese troupe that has astonished and delighted Germany during the past year, there was a large elephant which had several times before shown signs of viciousness. It was finally resolved to kill the animal, which had been estimated of the value of £600. An Englishman of sporting propensities, who had offered to pay £50 for a shot at a sick elephant whenever the occasion for such pastime might arise, was at once telegraphed for, but in presence of the savage fury of the animal he renounced his intention of firing. Hereupon it was determined to strangle the beast. Chains were passed round the elephant's neck. By the aid of two pulleys they were drawn tighter and tighter, till at the end of ten minutes the monster expired.

The question of the sale of the French Crown jewels will be very shortly brought before the Senate for decision, the bill for this purpose having already passed the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has accepted the principle of the bill and referred the details to a Commission; so it is not improbable that the oft-threatened sale will really take place at last. But it will be a sale on a very restricted scale, since the chief articles will be preserved "on account of their historical or artistic interest." Among these excepted items are (1) the "Regent" diamond, valued in the official inventory at 12,000,000f.; (2) the seven "Mazarin" diamonds; (3) a small reliquary, made as a brooch, set with 93 brilliants, and dating from 1496; (4) the watch of the Dey of Algiers; (5) patterns of the insignia of French and foreign Orders, and a few other jewels, the whole amounting in value, according to the official estimate, to 13,261,000f. The value of the articles proposed to be sold is set down at 7,959,500f. or about £318,360.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Major W. P. Smith, Medical Staff, has been ordered to proceed to England by the troopship sailing on the 3rd April, and to report himself at Deolali on the 31st instant at latest.

Surgeon F. H. Perdroza has been appointed to the medical charge of the 16th Madras Infantry, *vice* Surgeon-Major Hall, transferred to the Infantry Depôt at Calaveram.

It has ben decided that two companies of the 2nd Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment is to be quartered at Nowgong.

Colonel E. G. Dixon, of the Infantry, has been allowed to reside out of India.

Colonel J. C. Hay, in charge of the Pensioners and Holders of Army Certificates at Chicacole, has retired from the service, and has been succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Orchard.

Major W. G. Cumming, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, has been granted one year's leave on private affairs.

Captain Stuart B. Beatson, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Cary, of the Madras Commissariat Department, has been remanded to regimental duty in the regimental rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment to a warrant officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Persse, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted a pension of £478 per mensem, on retirement from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major A. J. Davie, Royal Artillery, has been directed to proceed at his own expense from St. Thomas' Mount to Singapore, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Major G. R. Poole, 12th Royal Lancers, has been granted six months' leave to Kashmere, on private affairs.

Captain G. Hawkes, 17th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifle Corps, and directed to join for duty.

Major G. R. Moore, Royal Artillery, on his recent promotion, has been ordered from Meerut to St. Thomas' Mount to command the I-Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Brigade Surgeon G. D. Riddell, Indian Medical Department, has been ordered to Suakin, for duty as Principal Medical Officer in relief of Brigade-Surgeon Roberts, who has been ordered to return to Madras.

The I. M. S. Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain George Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 20th March, with the Oxford Light Infantry and details, viz: Colonel S. Crozier; Majors Hammick and O'Brien; Captain J. A. Strachan; Lieutenants A. F. Ferryman, P. F. Clark, F. G. Lamothe, F. G. Newton-King, C. Parr, F. W. Cox, and C. G. Prendergast; Quarter-Master Williams and Surgeon Fox of the Oxford Light Infantry; Lieutenant G. Broome, of the 29th N. I.; Lieutenant S. H. Godfrey, of the 24th N. I.; Lieutenant Rice, of the Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Reid, of the Lancashire Fusiliers; 6 Warrant Officers, 242 European commissioned rank and file, 14 horses, 21 public and 13 private followers. Details:—16 European non-commissioned rank and file and one woman; 10 native non-commissioned rank and file, 24 public followers, 13 women, and 15 children.

Great uneasiness prevails among the workmen at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, in consequence of the following notice, which was posted up in the factory last week by order of Colonel Arbuthnot, the superintendent of the factory:—"The superintendent has to announce with very great regret that, in consequence of the very large reductions which the present Government have made in the estimates, he will be obliged to discharge at least 800 hands on the 1st of April next. The superintendent makes this early announcement so as to give as much time as possible to those hands likely to be discharged to seek elsewhere." Until April last the number of hands employed at the factory during the six or seven years preceding had averaged from 1,200. At the present moment the strength of the establishment is 2,100. The additional men were engaged in the spring of last year, when a large order for Martini-Henries came in. Since then extensive preparations have been actively going on for the manufacture of the latest weapon, the Enfield-Martini, which has been adopted by the Government Small Arms Committee as being a weapon superior in several important respects to the Martini-Henry.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your local contemporary's issue of this morning I regret to notice two very uncalled-for letters on the performance of the above opera. The surplus from a similar performance, two years ago, was, I believe, handed to the Sailors' Home Committee. But this time the object was not "charity," nor was it advertized as such. Under these circumstances I cannot see that it concerns the public whether or not the actors and actresses spent Rs. 1,000 on suppers. The performance was, unquestionably, the best thing put on a Bombay stage for many years, and I feel sure that the theatre-going public will join with me in heartily thanking the amateurs for the treat they gave us on the 5th, 6th and 8th instant.

I hear that Wednesday's repetition is likely to be, if possible, a still greater success, and I would recommend those who have not been, to go, and those who have been, to follow my example and

March 22. GO AGAIN.

A GREAT WATER SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It may interest those who have taken a part in the controversy about the Tansa Water Scheme to know that the Corporation of Liverpool foreseeing "that their existing water supplies would soon become insufficient for the growing requirements of the Town" have "set on foot a new undertaking by which they will obtain a further and immense supply from the River Vyrnwy in North Wales, by forming an artificial lake at a distance of 67½ miles from the existing storage reservoirs at Prescott. This lake will be 1,115 acres in extent, and will stand at a height of 825 feet above sea level, so that there will be a natural fall for the water the entire distance to Liverpool. An embankment, 1,255 feet long, is being thrown across the valley to impound the waters."

It is therefore a matter of congratulation that water can be obtained for the 'Urbs prima in India' from a comparatively short distance as

March 15. TANSA.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 5-15 p. m.
Annual Meeting, Bible Society, Dhobie Talao. 5-30 p. m.
Band Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Yacht Club Dance.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—I. M. S. Tenasserim, from Kurrachee; Assam (s), Trieste; and Clan Graham (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s), and King Arthur (s), for Busreh; and Atrato (s), Antwerp.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Clan Gordon entered the dock on the 20th, the s.s. Teheran and Brittania on the 21st, and the Peveril, Sam Weller, Clan Graham and Assam on the 22nd. The s. s. Kashgar and Clan Buchanan left on the 20th and 21st, respectively.

Putrid Meat.—Ebrahim Mowhana, a butcher, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of exposing for sale putrid meat at the Erskine Road Fish and Mutton markets, the same being unfit for human food. He was fined Rs. 5.

Polo.—The game this afternoon is—(Black and Yellow) Mr. Arthur, Captain Hamilton, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Remington, *versus* (White) Captain Phayre, Mr. Graham, Mr. Holland, and Mr. King. Play to commence at 5-15 p.m.

Bible and Tract Society.—The annual united meeting of the Bible and Tract Societies will be held in the Bible Society's room, Dhobie Talao, at 5-30, this afternoon, when reports of the operations of these societies during the past year will be submitted. Mr. Justice Birdwood will occupy the chair.

Gujarati Dnyan Prasarak Society.—The second public lecture of the season will be delivered in connection with the above Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 p.m. to-day, by Mr. Dorabji Merwanjee Dabu, on "The Electric Telegraph." The lecture will be accompanied with a few experiments by way of illustration.

Breach of Trust.—Henry E. Durham, an Eurasian, was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday with having committed criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of Rs. 60, the property of Messrs. Lacka and Co., tailors and outfitters. The facts of this case have been reported. Durham pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 this evening:—

Quadrille	La Mascotte	Metra.
Operatic Selection	Vittore Pisony	Peri.
Valse	Chorister	Prout.
Medley	Scotch	Cavallini.
Galop	The Earl of Chester	Koessl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Fatal Assault.—Sew Narayen Narayen was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Bappoo Narroo, a labourer, by assaulting him on the head with a stick on the forenoon of the 15th instant, at Old Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. The case was postponed for hearing to the 26th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

Alleged Defamation by Tobacconists.—The case in which Dunjee Bagchund, a tobacconist, charged before Mr. Cooper, Ramdas Kooshall and four other tobacconists and Hormusjee Setna, an inspector of tobacco, with defaming him, was resumed at the Police Court yesterday. Mr. Burder appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. P. M. Mehta Pestonjee and Munsoklal Munshi appeared for the accused. Further evidence was led on behalf of the prosecution, and the case adjourned after several witnesses had been examined.

Sudden Death.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the House of Correction on the body of Nowrojee Rowjee. Deceased was a prisoner in jail undergoing a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. At 6 p. m. on Sunday, while deceased was eating his evening meal, he complained of pain in the chest and difficulty of breathing. He suddenly fainted and died immediately after. The *post mortem* appearances went to show that the cause of death was heart disease, and a verdict to that effect was recorded

Errors in the Justices' List.—A correspondent says:—"The Bombay Government issued on the 16th inst. a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* containing the new list of Justices of the Peace. The list bearing the same date and the same official number to the notification, was republished on the 18th inst. in the ordinary *Government Gazette.* And yet while the former omits, the latter contains the names of Messrs. Fatteh Ali Shek Ahmed and Fazalbhai Kasimbhai Gangjee. The discrepancy is singular, and ought to be corrected at once."

A Defaulting Sepoy.—Mahadoo Dhondeo, a police sepoy who had been doing duty in the Government Dock, was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday by Inspector Killeen with having committed breach of duty by absenting himself for three days. The sepoy it appeared was sending his sick wife off to his native country, and going on board a steamer with her was taken away in the boat much against his will, and returned as soon as was possible. The Commissioner of Police having pressed for a severe punishment, the magistrate fined the sepoy Rs. 10, after informing him that he was liable to three months' hard labour.

Fatal Fall from a Loft.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Babajee Luximon, aged 40 years. Deceased was a hack victoria driver in the service of one Mr. Dadabhoy, a proprietor of hack victorias, and lived in his master's stable at Girgaum Road. On the 18th instant, while deceased was sleeping on the loft he fell from it on to the floor, a height of about 15 feet, whereby he sustained a fracture to his spine from the effects of which he died on Sunday evening. A verdict was given that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the spine, the result of an accidental fall from a loft.

Lost Property.—Ramrao Narayen, living at Ramwari, reported that his son, aged 13 years, on his way to St. Xavier's College on Saturday, dropped from his jacket pocket a gold and pearl earring, valued at Rs. 200.—Vishnoo Banoo, a carpenter living at Chinchpoogly, reported that while at the Munguldass' Cloth Market on Saturday, he dropped a purse containing Rs. 16-8-0 in currency notes and cash.—Muggun Runchore, a shroff living at Mombadavie, reported that he dropped a purse from his pocket containing a number of small diamonds and rupees, valued at Rs. 243, on Sunday somewhere about the Marwaree Bazaar.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Sowlia Bhiva and Krishna Bhai, coppersmiths, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. prisoner No. 1 of criminal breach of trust in respect of a copper vessel, valued at Rs. 3-8-0, belonging to Ballia Luximon, and No. 2 of aiding and abetting No. 1, in the commission of the said offence. On the 12th instant the complainan entrusted the copper vessel in question to the accused No. 1 for repairs, when he pledged the same with the assistance of accused No. 2 to a Marwaree. Accused No. 1, on admitting a previous conviction of a similar nature, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

Reported Thefts.—Mr. E. Taurines, photographer, residing on the second floor of a house in Meadows Street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 220 from an iron safe in his bedroom, some time between the hours of 2 and 8 p. m. on Saturday, the 20th instant, which is alleged to have been opened by a duplicate key which had been kept in an open box in an adjoining room. A hamal in the complainant's service is suspected of having committed the theft. —Coverjee Hirjee, living at Dharsiatan Street, reported to the police on Sunday that during his absence from home his premises were entered, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 559, was stolen from a box which was found forced open.—Shaik Ismail Shaik Coloo, living in a chawl at Multan Row, reported that his room was broken into on Saturday night during his absence, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 223, stolen from two boxes.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE LANOWLI SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of the prizes at the G. I. P. Railway School at Lanowli took place last Saturday. Mr. Shipp, the Resident Engineer, and chairman of the School Committee, read the annual report. The Educational Inspector (Mr. Kirkham) had pronounced it to be the most efficient Railway School in his Division, and ascribed this satisfactory state to the excellent management of Mr. and Mrs. Andre, largely assisted by the sympathetic supervision of Mr. Shipp and his committee. After the reading of the report, Mr. Justice Scott addressed the meeting, which was largely attended by the parents and friends of the children. Mr. Scott said he could hardly now be considered a stranger, as for the last three years he had owned a cottage in the neighbouring village of Khandalla, and that he and Mrs. Scott were in the frequent habit of running up from the plains to enjoy the pure air and natural beauty of these elevated regions, and they always took a great interest in all that was going on. He had heard the report with great pleasure, but he thought Mr. Shipp very naturally, as he was chairman of the committee, had refrained from giving some of the praise that was due to their school. They needed a trumpeter, and the speaker would play that part. Ever since 1880 the school had steadily advanced. It had been reported as unsatisfactory that year, only the third standard had been reached, and the Government grant hardly exceeded Rs. 100, but since then the grant had increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300, to Rs. 500, and it now has attained the sum of Rs. 874, whilst the sixth standard instead of the third has been reached. Mr. Scott went on to say that he had himself done a little amateur examining of the school, and he thoroughly agreed with the report. Amongst other subjects he had examined the elder pupils in arithmetic, and the audience were much amused when he told them that his most difficult question had floored all the boys, whilst it was accurately answered by one of the girls. He said that the lords of creation generally assumed arithmetic to belong to their especial province, but the advance of female education was proving this to be a fallacy as well as a good many other masculine assumptions. "When we remember," the speaker said, "that the girls of to-day will be the wives and mothers of the future, the teachers and the trainers of the next generation at its most teachable age, we ought, all of us, to be most thankful for the progress of female education." Mr. Scott then suggested to the consideration of the company whether the time had not come for the erection of a new school house with all necessary educational appliances. He also suggested that the school was now in such an efficient condition that it might be increased and utilized as a sort of boarding school for railway children who lived at distant stations where a good education cannot possibly be obtained. Mr. Scott said both these objects were recommended by the Inspector, but he would add a suggestion of his own—a play-room and play-ground. He believed that a great deal of the good of an English school came from the physical education provided for now-adays in such abundance, and from the discipline, mutual forbearance and self-control that the boys, and the girls too, unconsciously learn in their games. The rest of the speech was devoted more especially to the children, and Mr. Scott was warmly applauded. A musical entertainment followed, in which the children acquitted themselves most creditably. Mrs. Scott then distributed the prizes, and the meeting closed with a speech from Rev. Dr. Evans, in which he urged with great force the necessity for an increase in the staff of teachers, now that the standard is much higher and the labour of teaching has much increased.

THE CHINA TRADE.

The business done in Indian grey yarn in Hongkong from the 16th Feb. to the 2nd March, according to Mr. P. Edulјee's statistics compiled for the China Mail, are as below:—

The first period of the interval was marked by a steady quiet business at former rates, latterly an unexpected and more active demand than has lately existed sprang up, and a considerable volume of business resulted, superior grades of all counts attracting most attention. Demand has been freely met by importers, who having eased their stocks are now less eager to sell, and buyers having picked out the most desirable parcels are indifferent. Except in very rare instances where a slight advance is noticeable rates generally may be called unaltered. Shipments to Shanghai, especially of No. 16 and 20s., continue on a moderate scale, and with greatly reduced stocks we close with a steady market tending upwards.

No. 6s. and 8s.—Have continued in small request, the limited demand having run on special chops.

No. 10s.—Have continued steady at quotations and show a slight advance especially in superior descriptions, market firm with light stocks.

No. 12s.—Have met with more general attention and show a good business without leading to any improvement in rates, holders freely meeting the demand.

No. 14s.—In small request at quotations.

No. 16s.—Remain unchanged both as to demand and price, though stocks are being steadily reduced by shipments to Shanghai.

No. 18s.—Trifling demand for superior chops.

No. 20s.—Have been in more enquiry and seem firm at the close in view of a sustained demand and lessening stocks.

No. 22s. and 24s.—Nothing doing.

The following are the quotations for No. 4s. to No. 24s.:—

No. 4s	$50 to 53	No. 16s	$63 to 70
" 6s	53 to 62	" 18s	64 to 73
" 8s	54 to 64	" 20s	64 to 75
" 10s	57 to 67	" 22s	70 to 78
" 12s	60 to 68	" 24s	72 to 80
" 14s	58 to 69		

The following list shows the number of bales sold during the fortnight under report of the different mills:—

Albert Edward	25	Khatao Mackanjee	75
Alexandra	200	Leopold	105
Alliance	21	Mahluxmee (old Gordon)	197
Ambica	75	Mazagon	30
Ahmedabad	50	Morarjee	70
Anglo-Indian	60	Nagpore	121
Baroda	20	Nariad	30
Bombay Cotton Mills	40	National	113
Bo. U. (Munguldas)	62	Nayagaum	52
Budneira	35	Nawab of Ras Bela	39
City of Bombay	388	Nicol	95
Connaught	40	Oriental (Colaba)	167
Coorla	245	Oriental (Tardeo)	148
Dhun Mill	35	People of India	150
Dunbar, (Calcutta)	20	Petit Framjee	263
Empress, (Bombay)	377	Petit Manekjee, (Mill)	100
Essa Kalliffa	68	Petit Manekjee, (Sun)	195
Gamdevi	137	Prince of Wales	20
Golambaba	50	Queen	370
Goozerat	278	Remington	125
Gordon	319	Ripon	286
Hindostan	253	Sassoon	234
Imperial	25	Seevlall	15
I. Manufacturing	241	Soonderdass	50
Jadowjee Ragojee	105	The New Dhurumsey	25
James Greaves	40	Victoria	25
Jewraz Baloo	25	Western India	147
Kaisar-i-Hind	141		

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.—March 22.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

COMPOUNDING AN OFFENCE.

THE EMPRESS vs. NATHA GHELLA.

Mr. Spry, District Magistrate of Kaira, forwarded to the High Court the proceedings in this case, in which Khan Saheb Dinshah Jamsetjee, second-class magistrate of Anand, had allowed the complainant to compound a complaint of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. As the offence was not compoundable, Mr. Spry was of opinion that the order of the magistrate should be set aside, and the case retried on its merits. The accused, it appears, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the complainant, Bai Ful, wife of Dalla Ratna, by striking two blows on her right hand and one blow on her right leg, which caused her hand-bone to break and suffer bodily pain.

Their Lordships passed the following order on the reference:—As the offence, under section 325, Indian Penal Code cannot be legally compounded under section 345 Criminal Procedure Code, the magistrate's order permitting the offence to be compounded is annulled. The Court leaves it to the District Magistrate to take such further proceedings as he may think fit.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

THE EMPRESS vs. NILYA RAGHU.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. Druitt, acting Sessions Judge of Sholapore-Bijapur, who convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife with a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four years. The Session Judge found that the accused cut his wife's foot, so that all the toes and a little part above them had been severed from the rest of the foot. The complainant deposed, and the accused had confessed, that he tied her to a post in this house by the neck and waist, elbows, and leg, and then inflicted a wound with an adze used by him in his trade of a carpenter. Accused said that the complainant had been guilty of misconduct, and was constantly running away from his house to her paramour. She left his house about ten days before the offence was committed, and was brought back two days before it was committed. She said she was beaten by the accused, and she ran away. She was not corroborated, and it was proved that she had left her husband's house on two or three previous occasions without his leave. There was no other evidence to prove what he said about her misconduct. Accused further stated that, after he had tied his wife to the post, he took the adze in his hand, remonstrated with her, and asked her to behave well in future She refused to listen to him, and said she would not stay with him, but would go to her paramour finishing by saying "do what you like, wound me if you will." On hearing the last words, he struck at her, and the blow fell on her foot, but he did not intend to wound her. The Session Judge thought that this statement did not tell in accused's favour: it showed preparation. He was found guilty, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROPOSALS.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* gives currency to the following rumours with respect to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy:—

I do not know whether what has come within my hearing this evening is a secret, but it has so much the appearance of accuracy that I am inclined to give it wing and let it take its chances among the pregnant rumours of the day. It is nothing less than that the Premier has conclusively made up his mind to a definite project of a separate Parliament for Ireland and that Mr. Parnell is not only cognizant of but practically accepts, Mr. Gladstone's programme. I am not sure that the Irish leader has communicated to all his parliamentary followers the course to be pursued because the basis of co-operation still wants ratifying by the Cabinet; but he certainly has informed some of the more influential members of his party of it, and has, I am informed, succeeded in persuading them that Mr. Gladstone is to be entirely treated in what he will shortly propound to the House of Commons.

Of course the demand formally made by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, the other evening, that local self-government should be held paramount, and must come first, will not be literally insisted upon. The Land Purchase Bill will come first, and its provisions, I am assured, will be such that even the representatives of the Irish Tory landlords in either House cannot seriously object to them.

From the Government point of view the whole question of the probable course of events has been most carefully calculated, and the conclusion come to is that so far as the House of Commons is concerned the forthcoming Land Bill is perfectly safe. The *onus* will be put upon the Lords of rejecting a measure conceived with a full regard for the interests of the present proprietors of land in Ireland, and tending to afford a basis for protecting what are termed the rights of the minority.

The forecast goes further, to the effect that the tug of war on Home Rule will not come this session, and that it will not come till the end of next session—barring, of course, accidents. That the project, in whatever shape Mr. Gladstone may present it to the House of Commons, will be carried in that House is reckoned as a certainty. Beyond that the forecast does not go; but a general election need hardly be looked for till the Lords bar the way, and perhaps the challenge of their lordships may even be ignored for a time.

What will Mr. Parnell do in the meantime? If I am not mistaken, his conduct will be that of patience towards, and confidence in, Mr. Gladstone. It is true enough that latterly Mr. Parnell has had some difficulty in curbing the ardour of several of his followers, but I believe he has now got the recalcitrants thoroughly within the traces again, and, what is of the highest importance to him, Mr. Davitt, I understand, is prepared to support him in an attitude of forbearance and moderation in view of the impending legislation that is to settle the fate of Ireland. I am bound to add something, not indeed as to the source of this information, but as to the direction in which that source does not lie. I have not heard anything of the kind either from any member of the Government or from any one who professes to have intelligence from that quarter.

The Press Association has issued the following statement with regard to Mr. Gladstone's plan for dealing with Ireland:—"We are enabled to state, on the most reliable authority, that Mr. Gladstone has finally determined on the course he will propose in regard to legislation for Ireland. His scheme has not yet been submitted to the Cabinet but the rough draft was privately shown to certain of his friends on Wednesday, and it is now being put into shape preparatory to being printed for distribution to Ministers. The proposals will, we believe, be found to be of a sweeping character, Home Rule pure and simple being the basis of the scheme. It was thought by more than one of the Premier's colleagues—Ministers of the first rank—that, in view of the known differences of opinion in the Cabinet on this subject, a line of policy would have been decided upon which would have permitted a *modus vivendi*; and that after carefully weighing the probable developments, Mr. Gladstone would have contented himself with proposing for Ireland a far-reaching scheme of local self-government without going to the length of establishing a separate Parliament in Dublin. This view was entertained so recently as last week. Mr. Gladstone, however, has come to the conclusion that the only solution of the problem is in the direction we have indicated; and it is stated that he is determined to stand or fall by this decision. In formulating his scheme the Prime Minister has had the assistance only of Sir Robert Hamilton, the Permanent Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. Mr. John Morley has been aware of the leading principle, but he has had no hand in working out the details; for these the sole responsibility practically rests with Mr. Gladstone. By the time the Cabinet again assembles Ministers will probably be in possession of the scheme, and the matter will be in train for discussion. It is expected that Mr. Trevelyan will resign in the course of a very few days. Mr. Chamberlain's action is as yet an open question, as is that of two or three other members of the Government. Mr. Gladstone believes that he will be able to carry the House of Commons with him, in spite of Ministerial defections. The Parnellite vote he is already assured of. Our information does not extend to the form in which the proposals will be submitted to Parliament, whether by Bill or resolution; but, following the precedents which the Premier is known to favour, the latter is the more probable."

LORD RANDOLPH AND HOME RULE.

Lord Randolph Churchill writes to the *Daily News* as follows:—"In your impression this morning a statement is made by the writer of the leading article, that I endeavoured to persuade the late Government to accept a scheme for Home Rule in Ireland which, in conjunction with Lord Carnarvon and Lord Ashbourne I had drawn up. This statement is, without doubt, the most false of all the false statements which since the invention of newspapers have been circulated. My opinions as to the absolute impossibility of Home Rule for Ireland and as to the nature of the resistance which should be offered to a policy of repeal, were stated very fully in a speech which I made at Edinburgh on December 20, 1883, which is accurately reported in the *Times.* What I say now in public or private on the same question is in exact accord with what I said then. I would draw your attention to the nature of the accusation which you so lightly make against me this morning, namely: That I advocated in June last a policy about which I used such language as I did last week in Belfast, and I would ask you what would be the nature of your comments if so foul and false a charge were made against Mr. Gladstone or any of his colleagues by his opponents. It is absolutely false to assert, as you do with persistence, that the late Government ever wavered from an attitude of resolute hostility to the policy of Repeal, or, indeed, to any policy which, under any circumstances, might involve Repeal or conduce to it. I stated this in Parliament on the first night of the session, so that there is no excuse which you can put forward on the ground of ignorance. I trust that you will now discontinue the diffusion of libels, calumnies, and falsehoods on this question of the intentions of the late Government with which you have recently been so free. Any expression of apology or regret I of course do not expect from the *Daily News.*

"P.S.—There is another falsehood in this morning's *Daily News* which I may as well take this opportunity of contradicting—namely, the statement that a meeting of the Conservative party was held yesterday at the Carlton in respect of Mr. Sexton's motion of censure against myself."

The following extract contains the gist of Lord Randolph Churchill's remarks at Edinburgh referred to in his letter:—Now I believe that the Tory party is not prepared to give way an inch to the Irish party in this matter. It is resolved to stand firm, and I tell you truly and sincerely that on this question the Tory party is entitled to your support. It is time, and high time, to pull up. Concede nothing more to Mr. Parnell either on the land or on the franchise or on local self-government. We have gone in three short years too far, and we have gone too fast. Do not, if you value your life as an empire, swallow one morsel more of heroic legislation, and by giving a continuous support to the Tory party let the Irish know that though they cry day and night, though they vex you with much wickedness and harass you with much disorder, though they incessantly divert your attention from your own affairs, though they cause you all manner of trial and trouble, that there is one thing you will detect at once—whatever form or guise it may be presented to you—there is one thing you will never listen to, there is one thing you will never yield to, and that is their demand for an Irish Parliament; and that to their yells for the repeal of the Union you answer an unchanging and unchangeable and a unanimous "No."

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, referring to this passage of arms between Lord Randolph Churchill and the *Daily News*, says—The *Daily News* is probably wrong in saying that Mr. Healy had any communication with Lord Randolph which officially bound or involved Mr. Parnell. But the freest and fullest understanding prevailed between Lord Randolph Churchill and certain officially authorized members of the Parnellite section. Would the public be surprised to hear—Lord Randolph would not—that Mr. Parnell actually saw a member of the late Government and left perfectly satisfied with the declarations made to him both as to the land and as to Home Rule? Lord Carnarvon certainly expected to bring his party to the Home Rule point. Would the public be surprised to hear very highly placed members of the Irish party would not—that Lord Carnarvon distinctly said that if he had been allowed two months more he could have brought the squires both in England and Ireland round to his opinions? Would any one be surprised to hear that it is an absolute fact that Lord Randolph Churchill declared to his Irish friends that he had done his best, and that even Lord Salisbury at one time looked like coming right, but that in the end he had failed, and therefore had to give it up? In reply to this, was it not remarked that he might have done as Lord Carnarvon had done, and resigned? And did not Lord Randolph reply, "Oh he's Quixotic. That kind of thing may do for Carnarvons and Auberon Herberts; but I'm not a man of that sort." Nor is he.

LIBERAL LEADERS ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

The London and Counties Liberal Union held a conference at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday. The executive committee presented a report on the questions which materially affected the recent elections, and on Liberal organization. Mr. John

Morley, M.P., who presided, alluded to the position of political parties, and said:—For the moment there is no doubt that the state of things is one of calm and smoothness; but I am not sure that it is not a calm like the torrent's calm before it dashes down. I am not sure it is not like the calm of the glassy waters that are on the edge of the bend of Niagara. It may be that we are on the eve of events which may divide our party, and present issues which the country is not prepared to face in our sense. But I am bound to say that the elections which have taken place since the present Government was formed seem to show that, at present at all events, there is no reason whatever for Mr. Gladstone to fear facing the country at any moment. After dealing with the question of the influence of the Irish vote at the elections, he commented in strong terms on Lord Randolph Churchill's recent Irish trip. I declare to you (he said) that I do not know any public act in my time that seems to me more deserving to be called flagitious than the act of Lord Randolph Churchill in going to try to stir up—for it is nothing less than that—the flames of civil war in the north-east of Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill now has completely turned round. After having told us in the House of Commons last May that he would be always ready to pay respectful deference to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people—those were his words—he now attempts to stir up an admitted minority of the Irish people to resist the grant, even to the smallest extent, of the wishes of the majority. He said that unless he should prove to be wrong in his forecast the struggle was not likely to remain within the limits of constitutional action. What does that mean when Lord Randolph Churchill says that the struggle is not likely to remain within the limits of constitutional action? What can it mean but an invation to civil war? Dismissing "the profligate manœuvring of the past twelve months" as something which the country would see through and repudiate, he said:—"I am persuaded that the country is already alive to the fact that the emergencies before us are so serious that they need to be approached by all responsible men not in this attitude of foolish recrimination and violent passion, but in a mood of great calmness and great deliberateness. As much fervour as you please in insisting upon a just and wise solution, but with a thorough consciousness that we shall not arrive at such a solution except by abstaining from passion and listening as constantly as we can to the voice of reason from counsellors whose experience in government gives them a full title to be listened to, and to have their plans fairly weighed and fairly judged before any decisive verdict is attempted to be given."

The Marquis of Ripon, presiding at a dinner which subsequently took place, expressed the opinion that in spite of all their efforts the Tory party would not obtain a premature declaration of the policy of the Government with respect to Ireland. Having described the manner in which their Tory predecessors had essayed to deal with the Irish question, first by declining coercion and then by advocating it, he said:—It was the hope of the Government now in power that they might, by a patient consideration of all the information they could obtain, be able to find the means for laying a solid and abiding foundation for the future relations of the two countries, but until they had had the necessary time for that purpose they would be unworthy of the confidence of Parliament and the country if they were to offer their proposals to them. The Liberal party had now to make its choice in regard to the Irish question between two distinct and opposite policies. One was that which had been declared in Ulster, and which looked back with scarcely concealed longing to the days which lamented the Disestablishment of the Irish Church and which denounced the Land Acts of Mr. Gladstone's former Government. In explanation of the policy offered by the Liberal party for the solution of the Irish difficulty, he quoted the words of Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian, when he said that it was the duty of a Government in the Irish question by careful inquiry to arrive at some method "more safe and more effectual, coming nearer to the source of the seat of mischief, and offering more promise of stability than the method of separate and restrictive legislation." In conclusion, he reminded them that if they assisted the Government to accomplish the task before them it would be a noble thing for future generations to consider that the first act of the enfranchised democracy was to establish a true union between the English and the Irish races upon a firm and enduring foundation of freedom.

THE AGRA BANK.

The report of the directors of the Agra Bank which was submitted at the annual meeting on the 18th of March shews net profits, less income-tax, amounting to £55,907 0s. 6. This result, the report says, while it admits of the payment of the customary yearly dividend, bears witness to the effect which the long continued depression in trade, extending as it has done to commercial operations with the East, has had upon the returns from the employment of the Bank's funds, and which has been to some extent augmented by the greater caution rendered necessary in times like the present in the selection and regulation of business. The continued low prices of Eastern produce of all kinds in the European markets still exercise a powerful influence in reducing to the lowest figure all the elements of cost, both as regards the producer and the shipping interest, from which they have alike seriously suffered; and to pressure from the same cause is to be ascribed the unprecedented fall in exchange to a point which it had not reached at any former period. At the same time the outward trade from England has sustained loss in a still greater degree from the bearing of this low exchange upon the money returns of the proceeds of exports of British industries. It is to be hoped that this severe commercial depression will soon pass away, and the check which it has for the time being given to production and manufacture should tend towards a favourable change.

The accounts which are appended to this report exhibit as available for distribution, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, and after deduction of Income-Tax, the sum of £64,226 11 1

And which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Intermediate Dividend already paid on 1st October, 1885, free of Income-Tax, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum ... £25,000 0 0

Further Dividend to be paid on 1st April, 1886, free of Income-Tax, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum £30,000 0 0

Balance to be carried forward to credit of the present year. £9,226 11 1

£64,226 11 1

In the Directors' last Report they referred to certain losses which had occurred at some of their branches, and for which they then made what they considered sufficient provision. Subsequently, however, they instituted a searching examination into the position of these unsatisfactory outstandings under a change of management, with the result that the amount first reported to them as doubtful and for which they had arranged adequate cover, was found to be short of the probable loss. Under these circumstances, as the earnings of the year are not such as would enable them to make the additional provision required for these and other contingencies, and at the same time leave enough for the usual dividend, they have transferred the sum of £20,000 from the Reserve Fund, and which, they are assured, will be ample for the purpose. The effect of this will be to reduce the credit balance of that Fund to £200,000 for the present, but which they look forward to have an early opportunity of replacing when times improve.

The directors regret to state that in consequence of ill-health the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnwath has intimated to them his wish to retire from the Board, and in his place they recommend for appointment as a Director Mr. W. L. Alexander, of the firm of Messrs. George Henderson & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. George Henderson & Sons, London, who is a duly qualified shareholder.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, March 5.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 5th March, 1886.

Royal Artillery, the undermentioned Colonels, having completed five years' service as Regimental Colonels, have been placed upon the Unemployed Full-pay List:—P W L'Estrange, and W G Andrewes.

Lieut-Col and Col Sir J W Campbell, Bart, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, has been placed on half pay.

Capt M W P Block, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice E S May, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy.

The undermentioned Lieut to be Lieutenants on the Seconded List:—P W D Brockman, for service with the Punjaub Frontier Force; H Henry Rogers, for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces; and C V Hume, for service on the Staff.

Lieut P J G Wakefield is superseded for absence without leave.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols of the Royal Artillery to be Cols in the Army:—T Clarke, D R Cameron, C M G, W H Noble, Ed D Elliott (late Bengal), h Bond, W M B Walton, C B, and F W Ward, (late Bengal).

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lieut and Mrs Beville, Bombay
a Rev and Mrs Midwinter, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J L Greaves, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A W Campbell, Bombay
Mr and Mrs R Huggett, Bombay
a Surgn-Major L'Estrange, England
a Mrs L'Estrange, England
Surgn-Major Weir, Egypt
Lieut de Niames de Ponthieu, Bhuj
Lieut Palin, Bhuj
Mr W J Wetherell, Bombay
a Mr W Arnold, Bombay
Mr W Phipps, Bombay
a Mr H Baker, Calcutta
Mr J S Wood, Poona
a Mr G Taylor, Bombay
Mr R B Nixon, Bombay
Mr C E Nixon, Bombay
a Mr P McDonnell, Mauritius
Mr C P Lovett, Bombay
Mr R Le Mare, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs J Lindsay
a Mr W A Talbot
a Mrs C Duffin
a Mrs Beddy, Agra
a Miss Beddy, Agra
Mr Ronaldson, Bombay
a Mrs H Baker and child
Mrs D O'Sullivan

Residents left during week marked (a) thus,

SIR J. FAYRER, K.C.S.I., ON CHOLERA.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., gave a lecture on March 2 to the Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, on the natural history, habits, and diffusion of cholera, and what might be done to prevent or mitigate it. Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C., presided, and there was a large attendance.

The lecturer, having traced the history of cholera from ancient times to the present, described its characteristics and the peculiarities of its incidence in the various countries of the world, and pointed out what were regarded as predisposing causes, remarked that there were several theories as to the origin and causes of the disease, but none of them satisfactorily explained all the phenomena. But though the real cause of cholera was still unknown, yet the laws which affected its production, development, and diffusion had been so far ascertained by observation that, happily, the measures by which its progress might be stayed and its fatality mitigated were now sufficiently well-known as to come well within the scope of sanitary work. Hence all were agreed as to the preventive effect of measures of sanitation. Sir Joseph Fayrer rejected the theory of contagion by personal intercourse, and therefore condemned in strong terms the inutility of all coercive measures of quarantines and cordons. The British and Indian Governments, who based their action in the matter on well-ascertained facts, had wisely discontinued all quarantine measures on both sea and land, and relied solely upon sanitary laws. And here, remarked the lecturer, he came to the lesson which he wished to impress earnestly on every one of them, and which was a main object of his lectures—what is behoved each individual of the community to do, whether as regarded himself or the town in which he lived when cholera manifested itself in the country. As he believed that in perfect sanitation lay the sole means of preventing the disease, so if it appeared among them every person should be scrupulously careful in his living and clothing as a means of protection. Let them be moderate and careful in diet, avoid all depressing influences, over-fatigue, chills, violent alternation of temperature, impure water, unripe fruit, the use of aperient medicines, unless professionally ordered, especially all those medicines of a saline nature. Good ventilation, perfect drainage, prevention of overcrowding—all those things should be secured in every town and village in the country. The more perfect their sanitary precautions were, in short, the more complete would be their protection and immunity from cholera. Experience and inquiry had shown, on the other hand, now futile coercive measures alone had proved to cope with the disease; for where insanitation prevailed there the disease assuredly found favourable means of development. He regarded it as a grave defect in our sanitary laws that so much in this respect was left to individual effort, and contended that in those circumstances it became the duty of every intelligent man and woman not only to observe the necessary conditions of protection themselves, but to make it clear to their neighbours that in the full and complete observance of sanitary laws alone was to be found an efficient safeguard against cholera.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REFORMS.

The Council of the East India Association have addressed to every member of both Houses of Parliament a memorial requesting consideration of the fact that India possesses no representative assembly of its own, and that the duty of supervising and controlling the administration of its affairs consequently devolves upon the British Houses of Parliament. It is felt by the East India Association that at the present time there is general desire that the aspirations and wants of India should be carefully considered and, as far as may be practicable, every reasonable cause for dissatisfaction removed so as to secure the contentment and prosperity of its people, and thus deepen and strengthen their loyalty and attachment to British rule. The Council therefore venture to express a hope that members may be induced to give attention and support to such measures as may be brought under discussion having in view any of the following objects:—1. The due protection of the frontier, so as to insure the preservation of the blessings of peace. 2. The larger employment in the public services of the inhabitants of India, irrespective of race or creed. 3. The revival and encouragement of indigenous trades and industries. 4. The further development of the system of local self-government. 5. The extension of elementary education. 6. The improvement of the condition of the rural population, and their relief from their present crushing load of indebtedness, by the introduction of a system of agricultural State banks, or other suitable means. 7. The development of the resources of the country by means of public works, more especially those needed for the purposes of irrigation and providing an efficient water-supply. 8. The constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils on a wider basis. 9. The exercise of a watchful supervision over the Home charges of the Secretary of State for India, including the adjustment of military accounts between the British and the Indian Exchequers. In conclusion, the Council urgently press support for the proposal of an early and exhaustive Parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of India. The following resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the committee of the Indian Reform Association:—Proposed by Mr. M. Wood, seconded by — Moolla—"That this committee greatly regrets the vote of Parliament on Feb. 22, whereby the whole cost of the invasion and conquest of Burma is to be charged on the revenues of India, that transaction having been entered on not only without any reference to the public opinion of the Indian people, but in disregard of their disapprobation; and that while the cost of the war-like operations will largely enhance the already increased military expenses of India, the gain from greater trade and enlarged employment of British officials will accrue to the advantage and profit of the English people." 2. "That this committee views with the deepest concern the ever increasing military expenditure of India, and strongly protests against the proposed addition of 30,000 troops to the army, entailing a further annual expenditure of 2,000,000*l*. and that it heartily approves of the memorial lately sent by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Secretary of State for India, and to which it earnestly invites the attention of members of Parliament and other public men."

ACCIDENT TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William met with a slight mishap at the Court ball in the Schloss, which the official gazette describes as "a contusion of the left hip occasioned by a fall." It adds that "though not in itself serious it will necessitate his remaining quiet for the next few days." Various versions are in circulation as to the cause of the Emperor's fall—one ascribing it to a momentary sensation of giddiness, and another to the slipperiness of the parquet floor of the ball-room; but the truth seems to be that while leading in the Crown Princess to supper his Majesty tripped on his sword and thus stumbled and fell, though not completely, the force of his fall having been adroitly broken by his granddaughter Princess Charlotte, the Hereditary Crown Princess of Meiningen. The accident, however, though confining the Emperor to his room, has not prevented him from receiving visits and despatching business as usual. Dr. Schliemann had a lengthy audience of his Majesty on Saturday afternoon.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th March, as compared with the statement of the 13th March:—

	March 13. Rs.	March 20 Rs.
Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,53,052	41,86,214
do. do. at Branches	27,09,183	27,52,372
Other Deposits	1,99,03,920	2,07,46,039
Post Bills	19,006	19,275
Cash Credits undrawn	3,72,560	4,63,025
	3,96,57,721	4,06,66,925
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	31,35,920	31,42,261
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,61,956	21,03,665
Loans, on Security of do.	27,07,097	24,8.,043
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,474	2,902
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,77,55,386	1,65,72,614
Stamps	28,891	29,051
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 5,76,926 / Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,65,000	3,10,573	3,11,926
Bullion		9,130
Cash Balances with Correspondence	6,76,403	9,97,565
Cash and Currency Notes	1,30,79,016	1,50,12,759
	3,96,57,721	4,06,66,925

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March as compared with that for the 9th March:—

	March 9. Rs.	A.	P.	March 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Liabilities.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,56,744	15	0	41,56,724	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,04,19,322	3	9	2,05,39,847	10	1
Other Deposits	2,82,26,798	11	7	3,10,29,388	9	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,33,514	12	6	4,89,902	3	6
Sundries	14,23,882	15	8	14,85,309	15	0
Rs.	7,47,60,263	10	6	7,77,01,173	4	10
Assets.						
Government Securities	40,55,176	12	0	39,99,602	5	0
Other authorized Invtmts	51,92,200	0	0	50,24,582	8	0
Loans on Govt, and other authorized Securities	98,08,763	6	3	85,05,967	6	1
Credits on do.	74,72,468	6	1	74,37,584	3	8
Bills discounted	2,19,35,095	8	3	2,28,15,847	15	5
Balances with other Banks	6,46,860	14	9	7,29,913	10	2
Bullion	428	3	11	4,734	3	5
Dead Stock	11,31,678	6	5	11,30,098	12	7
Stamps	9,6.6	1	6	9,658	7	6
Sundries	8,36,291	15	3	8,21,080	13	8
Cash at Head Office	83,08,396	4	10	1,14,78,144	4	1
Do. at Branches	1,53,66,239	11	3	1,57,43,978	11	3
Rs.	7,47,60,263	10	6	7,77,01,173	4	10

OPENING IN INDIA FOR THE ENGLISH IRON MARKET.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who is in the iron trade, and like many others in that trade, has cast his eyes round the world trying to discern some new spot which may prove fruitful of demand, ends his survey by a few strong words on India as the land of promise. Nowhere else is there a clear sign of new demand for iron and other goods which cannot be supplied on the spot or by the cheaper mills of Germany or Belgium. While it would be weak to take all the blue pessimism of traders with gravity, there is much to be said for the notice which India claims from our manufacturers and capitalists. India, in population, is by far the largest dependency of England, and by comparison with the colonies proper is undeveloped; and unlike America, India does not bristle with repellent Customs duties. Almost every ton of merchandise which makes up the commerce of India is carried by British shipping; all the profit on the construction of Indian railways goes to English industries; nearly all the dividends earned by Indian railways go to British capitalists. At the same time the exports from India per head of the population are only a few shillings, whereas those from the Australian colonies are many pounds per head. On the other hand, the taxation of the Indian people, raised to provide interest on the public debt, is also minute, being about a fiftieth part of that which falls on British colonists elsewhere. There is room for development, in the very widest sense of the word, in India, notwithstanding the poverty of the people; and this development needs the capital which English investors and manufacturers would be glad to throw into the country. Irrigation produces crops; and, as the irrigation works demand capital, the production of crops requires machinery, and their movement calls for new lines of railway. There were in the year 1881 barely ten thousand miles of railway in India altogether, a mileage which is no more than the annual increment in the United States in brisk times. The subsequently added mileage is small, the length of railway open in India at the end of the year 1884 having been still only 11,527 miles. The progress of trade in British India has kept pace with the progress of the railways. Taking the ten years 1873-83, the growth of the imports of India has been from 39½ millions to 65½ millions. The exports have meanwhile grown from rather less than 57 millions to 84½ millions sterling. The increase of the total trade in the interval has been nearly 60 per cent. (see Progress and Condition of India, Blue-book). Before the era of railways no such increase had been witnessed, nor would it have been possible. Had the railway extension been more complete, no doubt the increase would have been more considerable. We are bound to say that the extension of railways has been generally successful so far as results go. The net receipts in 1874 were barely 4 per cent. on the capital; in 1883 they were more than 5½ per cent. The earlier and in some senses wasteful system of construction has been succeeded by more economical methods, as shown by the fact that the cost per mile of railway has fallen from 16,139*l*. per mile to 14,197*l*. per mile. The increase in length has been at the rate of 66⅓ per cent. in ten years; the increase in net income per mile at the rate of 31⅓ per cent. And it is very curious—more than curious, it is a remarkable and grave fact—that while the trade of India, with the United Kingdom chiefly, has increased at the tremendous rate above shown, the aggregate commerce of England with countries other than India has fallen off. While we see Indian trade increasing at the rate of 60 per cent. in the ten years' interval, the value of the trade of the United Kingdom is hardly more than it was at the starting period. In what state would British commerce be without India? And where would Indian trade be but for the railways, which have, tardily and partially enough, developed it?

Only within the last ten years has the railway system of India shown a tendency to yield a profit to the State; but the East Indian Railway has for the past decade been highly profitable, the State lines have shown a yearly gain since 1882, and the guaranteed lines have been showing quite trifling deficits compared with the heavy sums which the Government was called steadily upon to pay under guarantees from 1860 to the year 1876. This being so, the making of new railways in India appears to be a safe thing. In view of the official system in India, it is quite needful that new lines of railway should have the countenance of the Government, whether direct, as in the case of State lines, or implied as in that of guaranteed railways. And if the Government can be got to push on the making of railways, it cannot be blind to the financial plan of Mr. Lionel Cohen, M. P., which has passed into a classic, if there are financial classics at all. In "Burdett's Official Intelligence" the matter is recorded at some length. The plan of raising capital, of which Mr. Cohen would approve, requires that the guarantee should be simple and uniform. There has hitherto been a little too much chaffering as to terms, and the new railways have had various rates guaranteed, with shares of surplus profits also varying. Mr. Cohen proposes that the whole guaranteed capital shall be converted into 3½ per cent. Indian Government Railway stock. This would produce a large, solid, and homogeneous market, and it would be easy to find not only the proper rates for the conversion of existing stocks, but also the premium or discount which, from time to time, might be fair when issuing stock for the making of new lines.

The Punjab and the North-West appear to offer the best field for new railways. Official reports on the internal trade of the Punjab—the district of the Five Rivers and perhaps the best undeveloped district of India—are published at Lahore. Its trade is conducted to some extent by railway and to a large extent by river traffic. In the year 1884-85 the value of the imports into the Punjab was (taking the rupee at two shillings) 8,398,000*l*., and the exports 6,719,000*l*. These amounts appear large, but taken in conjunction with the population (18 millions) and the undoubted extent of the resources of the district, they are by no means so large as they might be. During the last few years a great impetus has been given, especially to the export trade, which we must ascribe more or less to the fact that silver has been offered more plentifully by European merchants, and has accordingly attracted more produce from the interior of India generally. But from the report before us it appears also that Kurrachee, with over 80,000 inhabitants, is a handy port, that the railway extension and the lower freight charges by railway all contribute to the facilities for tapping the district and its resources. From a detailed appendix it appears that the natives are very willing to export produce if the traffic charges leave them sufficient profit on the cost. The exports of wheat from the Punjab for the year 1884-85 were valued at 1,453,000*l*., those of rice and other grains were small. The total value of hides and skins exported was only 308,000*l*., but there was a large increase in the export of all seeds, to the value of 1,737,000*l*. The value of "articles of merchandise," meaning manufactures, was only 215,000*l*. In return for these and other exports of produce, the Punjab district took large quantities of cotton goods, which were valued at 4,343,000*l*. besides iron and other metals valued at 763,000*l*., sugar valued at 195,000*l*., and a number of other articles, bringing up the total to the amount already stated. There is obviously room for increase, but the process of development must be gradual. We must first give the people the opportunity for making profits before we can expect them to spend those profits in the purchase of English merchandise. We must put down railways on speculation, and when those railways have inspirited the trade of the district there will follow a natural demand for capital, in the shape of warehouses, water-pipes, factories, and all the other appliances of organised civilisation. If this and other districts of India are to be developed, the sooner the better. Either India is to be a commercial advantage or it is not. There is no choice between its development on the one hand, or its abandonment on the other. And it cannot be abandoned.

THE MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

The following is a statement of the benefits granted to annuitants on the Madras Civil Fund, taking effect from April 1, 1882:—Old Rules.—Families hitherto excluded by the property clause to receive the full pensions of these rules. Families from whose pensions deductions have been made to receive in future the full pensions of these rules, without deduction on account of property, and to have the amounts deducted since April 1, 1882, refunded to them. New Rules.—Pensions of widows whose husbands died previously to April 1, 1882, to be increased to 375*l*. Pensions of widows whose husbands have died since April 1, 1882, to be increased to 400*l*. The pensions of children to be paid as follows:—Sons: Under 6 years, 50*l*.; from 6 to 10 years, 70*l*.; from 10 to 17 years, 125*l*.; from 17 to 23 years, 150*l*. The donation of 300*l*. will be paid at the age of 23, instead of 21, as hitherto. Daughters: Under 6 years, with mother living and not remarried, 50*l*.; mother dead or re-married, 50*l*.; from 6 to 10 years, with mother living and not re-married, 70*l*.; mother dead or re-married, 70*l*.; from 10 to 17 years, with mother living and not re-married, 100*l*.; mother dead or re-married, 125*l*.; from 17 till marriage or death, with mother living and not re-married, 100*l*.; mother dead or re-married, 150*l*. The donation paid to daughters on marriage to be increased to 500*l*. as regards marriages which have taken place between April 1, 1882, and this date; and to 1,000*l*. with respect to marriages which may take place after Feb. 15, 1886.

"JUST EXASPERATION."

A Paris correspondent tells how a young girl named Juliette Vignaud, who fired at a faithless lover, has been triumphantly acquitted at the Assize Court of Vienne. He was a young man of some means, but as he was a private soldier he could not, he said, in the numerous love letters which she received from him, marry her. She, therefore, yielding to his importunities, left her family and went to join him at Toul. At the end of some months he cast her off, and she had to go home. When he was liberated she demanded the fulfilment of the promises he had made her. He not answering she lay in wait for him with a loaded revolver, which she fired at him twice as he was returning home on horseback from the public promenade. One of the balls hit his ear and the other missed. The prisoner's counsel "pleaded nervous excitement and just exasperation."

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

A telegram from Massowah to the *Times* says:—Captain Harrison Smith is still here, and also General Pozzoacini. They await information as to the movements of King John before entering Abyssinia. News has arrived during the past week that Ras Aloula had marched through the Habab country, whose inhabitants fled. He looted Athare, on the coast, and returned to Asmora, where he remains, awaiting the missions. Dr. Nerrazini visited him a short time since and made satisfactory arrangements for the reception of the Italians. Ras Aloula has written to Captain Harrison Smith inviting him to come at once. The Italians are making rapid progress in establishing themselves at Massowah. They have land and sea defences, numerous heavy and light guns, and redoubts, with 3,000 men, besides Nubian Bashi-Bazouks taken over from the Egyptian Government. Sehate is occupied with Bashi-Bazouks, who escort the caravans as a protection from the robbers. The latter are quiet just now. Large quantities of hides come in daily, and much ivory has been received from the Soudan. Trade is brisk, but at times intermittent, and the supplies of grain from the Hababs have stopped. It is the fixed policy of Italy not to fire one shot in anger against the natives, and the administration is ably conducted by the Commandant, General Gene. The geographical position of the Hababs relative to Abyssinia keeps them outside of the fanatical rebellion and friendly. The Italians of all ranks are on the best terms with the natives, whom they treat indiscriminately with the highest consideration. Great enthusiasm prevails in the Italian garrison, which consists of three battalions composed of four companies, each company being supplied by different regiments, and there is a large select and scientific staff. Immense works are in progress, but no permanent buildings. Harkiloo, Montcullo, and Araphale are occupied. The troops have hutted themselves, mats only being supplied free by the Government. The camps are picturesque and artistically arranged, with neat gardens. The heat is very great, but the health of the troops and inhabitants is at present satisfactory.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, M.P., ON THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Feb. 27 Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P., in replying to the toast of "Public Bodies" at the annual dinner of the Shorthand Writers' Association, at the Holborn Restaurant, said that with regard to the present House of Commons he would assert it was probably the ablest that had ever been elected. They might not have so much genius as their predecessors, and the former House consisted of some who had been returned through the influence of a local magnate, or upon the shoulders of an influential member. But under the new Reform Bill they had single-member divisions and equal electoral districts. Consequently each member had to depend upon himself, and it was important that no man could have been elected to the new House of Commons unless he could demean himself on a public platform to the satisfaction of many thousands of electors. The House was said to be difficult to control; but whether they approved or disapproved of it, the members were a most able set of men. They were most earnest and zealous, and there was no assembly in this country where the speaking was so uniformly good as in the new House of Commons. Looking to all the work that had been done in the very few sittings they had had in the present session, the resolutions which had been considered, and the various important subjects which they had specifically discussed, the number of Bills which had been read a second time, and the progress they had made with the business of Supply, he claimed that no House of Commons could show the results which the present one was able to. In referring to the annexation of Burmah the hon. member said he was particularly glad that the determination of the Conservative Government had been approved by the Liberal Government. In conclusion, he hoped that the House of Commons would consider during the coming session the larger resources of the reserve forces. It was a very valuable force from a military point of view, and for the general organisation of the country.

THE SOCIALIST PROSECUTIONS.

The charge against Messrs. Burns, Hyndman, Champion, and Williams, the Socialist leaders, of inciting to riot on the occasion of the workmen's meeting in Trafalgar-square on the 8th of February, was further proceeded with at the Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, March 26. Sir Edmund Henderson was called on behalf of Burns and Williams to prove that the police had been apprised of the intention to hold the demonstration in the square. In cross-examination by Hyndman, he said the body to which Hyndman belonged had previously, when they were going to make demonstrations, informed him of the fact. If the hundred police who were sent by mistake up the Mall had gone down to Pallmall they would have been sufficient to stop the riot. The twenty men stationed in Arlington-street were intended for the protection of Lord Salisbury's house, but they should have acted against the mob. Mr. Guy Dawnay was called by the defendants Burns and Williams to show that they disapproved of the doings of the rioters; and a carpenter gave evidence to the same effect, and expressed the opinion that the rioting was caused by the jeering of persons at the windows of the Carlton Club. Mr. W. T. Stead was also examined for the defence. He said he heard the speeches in Trafalgar-square, which were of such a nature that he did not expect any breach of the peace to result from them. The case was resumed on Wednesday, when several witnesses were called as to the character of the speeches delivered. They denied that the defendants had made use of the inflammatory language charged against them, and asserted that they sought to control the violence of the mob. The defendants were committed for trial, but were admitted to bail.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN MILITARY LEAVE.

In the House of Commons Mr. Shirley asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether proposals were made by Lord Ripon's Indian Government, and agreed to by the India Office, to modify the Indian military leave rules, and to arrange that in future all leave should count for pension; and, if so, what was the cause of the delay in communicating this decision to the officers concerned? Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth: I understand that the delay is caused by the difficulty of settling certain important points involved in a change of the military leave rules. The attention of the Secretary of State is being given to the subject.

THE RUPEE.

In reply to a question from Colonel Hughes-Hallett, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said:—It is only natural to feel sympathy with civil and military officers in India who have to send private remittances home, and who lose by the fall in the relative value of the rupee. But any change could only be made at the expence of the Indian taxpayer who already has to contribute towards the additional charge of 3,000,000*l*. sterling falling annually on the Indian Exchequer. In consequence of this altered value of silver, Her Majesty's Government can hold out no hope that salaries will be increased for such reasons as the hon. and gallant member puts forward.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

In answer to Lord R. Churchill, Mr. Gladstone said that notice had been given in the House of Lords of a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the government of India. The consequent steps in the House of Commons would be taken in the usual form.

THE EXPULSION OF FRENCH PRINCES

Prince Napoleon has addressed to the members of both Houses of Parliament the following appeal:—

Paris, Feb. 22.

Messieurs les Députés, Messieurs les Sénateurs—You are being invited to outlaw the members of the families which have resigned over France. A law of exile or of ostracism is a frank measure. Those who are the stronger strike the weaker of whom they are afraid. Is that what you are going to do? No; you are about to vote a law—"des suspects"—without even having the frankness to name those whom you suspect. You refer to them in a vague and general way. It is a first instalment which you hand over to the caprice of a Minister. The lowest criminal possesses guarantees which might interfere with your arbitrary proceedings. You suppress these guarantees, and replace justice by police measures. Can you put the Bourbons and the Napoleons in the same category—the descendant of Philippe Egalité, who by the irony of fate represents the rights of the monarchy, and myself, who, being the descendant of Napoleon I., cannot be anything except by the sovereignty of the nation? I know what exile is. I was born and reared in exile. My family, proscribed by the Holy Alliance, bore with it into foreign lands its invincible passion for the mother country. But who among us has ever been seen in the ranks of the *emigrés*? Yet you would mingle in the same expulsion those traditional adversaries—the Bonapartists, who are the defenders and the soldiers of the revolution, and the Bourbons, whose destiny it is to combat or betray it. What crime have I committed? What law have I broken? I am a French citizen, and this is a title of which no one can deprive me. You yourselves have admitted this. Your judges have investigated the whole of my conduct and have searched all my papers. What have they found? Nothing. The nation, by 7,300,000 votes pointed to me. Did I await your threats to acknowledge that the Republic is the logical result of universal suffrage? But your Government, which was constituted by a monarchical assembly, is merely a parliamentary oligarchy which lives by persecutions, adventures, and waste, and leads to national isolation and public distress. The Republic must be reformed, and not overthrown. The people ought to elect its chief. Democracy needs authority as much as liberty. If it be a crime to say this, strike me. France and history will judge you.

(Signed) Napoleon.

This letter has naturally been the topic of a certain amount of comment in political circles, and the majority of the evening papers devote articles to it. But it has not produced anything approaching to the sensation which was created by the publication of Prince Napoleon's famous manifesto to the French nation a few days after Gambetta's death, when, as you may remember, he was promptly arrested and imprisoned for a short time at the Conciergerie. It is not likely that the Prince's letter will exercise any effect on the attitude of the Government in regard to the expulsion question, but it remains to be seen how far it will influence that of individual members.

OPIUM IN LOWER BURMA.

A numerous and influential deputation waited upon Lord Kimberley, at the India Office on March 5 to present a memorial pleading for the further restriction of the sale of opium in Lower Burma, and ultimately its entire prohibition. Among those present were Sir Robert Fowler, Lord Lymington, Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P., Mr. David McLaren, M.P., Mr. A. McArthur, M.P., Captain Verney, M.P., General Davies, and General Tremenhere. Sir Joseph Pease, in introducing the deputation, commended to his lordship's particular consideration the reports of Sir C. Aitchison and Mr. Bernard as to the terrible effects of the deleterious drug upon the moral and physical character of the natives of Lower Burma. General Davies—who said that he had spent thirty years in Burma—pointed out that while the sale of opium had increased 285 per cent. in twenty years, the population had only increased in the ratio of 80 per cent. In reply, Lord Kimberley said that, while he sympathized with the objects of the deputation, he could not, in the face of Mr. Bernard's latest report, promise to take any immediate measures. Reading from the High Commissioner's report, his lordship proceeded to show that during the last few years there had been a considerable diminution in the opium stores, owing to the action of the Indian Government. He pointed out that by far the greater portion of the opium consumed in Lower Burma came through Upper Burma from the Chinese province of Yun-nan. Every effort had been made to restrict the importation from Bengal, and it was a matter which might safely be left to the local authorities. He would, however, lose no time in bringing the matter before the Viceroy, and he had no doubt that prompt attention would be bestowed upon it by Lord Dufferin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Atrato, 2,065 tons, Capt J R Gordon, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The By and P S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Capt. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Busreh with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steam-ship Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain J White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (16th Feb), with a general cargo and Mr Dalin as a passenger.

The ship Teviodale, 1,623 tons, Capt. W Duncan, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cardiff (1st Dec), brought a cargo of 2,405 tons coal; she is consigned to the captain.

The ship Ardencluths, 1,221 tons, Captain J James, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cardiff (18th Nov.) with a cargo of 1,848 tons coal she is consigned to the captain.

The steam-ship Inch Warvie, 1,728 tons, Captain W Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Kurrachee (19th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh.

The Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta (25th Feb), with a general cargo and Maj and Mrs Porah and 2 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Prince Llewellyn, 1,100 tons, Captain T G H Emerson, arrived in harbour on the 21th instant from Rangoon (11th March), with a cargo of timber; she is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The steam-ship Cambodia, 1,909 tons, Capt A Wildgoose, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from London (1st Feb), via Kurachee, brought a general cargo and 1 deck passenger; she is consigned to Messrs Rattonji Bomanji.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain J. Skiner, sailed yesterday for Busreh via Karrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J Lawrence, Mr Brooks and 3 children, Mr Sayid Yoosupp, Mr Haji Hussen and one boy and 69 deck.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Britannia, 3,069 tons, Captain F Blight, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Liverpool (21st Feb), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C H Wilkie, Mr E M Lawson Smith, Mr James Hill, Mr P J Luard, Miss Luard, Rev Mr F H de Wintow, Mr Julius Lohr, Mr Lohr, Mrs Rich, Mrs Hayter, Mr Thomes Greaves and Mr J B Perryman.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
22	I.M.S. Tenasserim	Wilson	Kurrachee, Mar. 20.
	Assam (s)	Nantes	Trieste, Feb. 24.
	Clan Graham (s)	White	Liverpool, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	Java (s)	Skiner	Busreh.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Busreh.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Inchulva, for Dunkirk; Khalif, Genoa; St. Dunstan, Hull; Bangalore, Mauritius; Britania, Liverpool; Regina, Havre; F. Primavesi, Genoa; Burmah, K. Coasts and Kurrachee; and Peshwa, K. Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
18	Navarino (s)	Bergemann	London, Feb. 5.
	Chusan (s)	Wyatt	London, Feb. 12.
	Shahjehan (s)	Young	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

March 18.—Steamer Maharaja.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 22.

From London.

Surat s—3 cases medicine other sorts, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

Australia s—11 cases oilmanstore, Ahmedbhoy Salleybhoy; 3 cases soap and oilmanstore, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 15 packages glassware, Buarmull Bhima.

Ancona s—2 cases cologne water, Oomersey Liladhur; 15 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee; 5 cases aniline dye, C Macdonald and Co; 60 cases candles, D Khanbhoy; 15 cases eau-de-cologne, Ebrahim Hajee Allarakhia; 9 cases cheese, 3 cases bacon, 5 casks hams and 4 cases provisions, Green and Reed; 5 cases brandy, D Sassoon and Co, 50 cases beer, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 22 cases medicine other sorts, 95 casks and 30 cases pale ale, Treacher and Co; 81 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 135 cases wine, Philips and Co; 310 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser and Co.

Assam s—30 cases brandy J N Wadia's Sons and Co.

Sarrento s—35 cases gin, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

Lawada s—9 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Antwerp.

Australia s—47 kegs iron rose nails, R Jeewabhoy.

Ancona s—25 cases eau-de-cologne, M Moola Vullijee; 19 cases printing paper, the *Times of India*; 27 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee.

Sarrento s—63 kegs iron rose nails, R Jeewabhoy.

Atrato s—6 cases gin, C Fleming and Co.

From Glasgow.

City of Canterbury s—4 casks pale ale, John M Heyn.

Clan Buchanan s—2.0 kegs red lead, H Khimjee; 161 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 130 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 19 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co.

Arabia s—25 hogsheads ale, Geo Jennings and Co.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—2 cases medicine, other sorts, Goolamally Jeewanjee.

From Hull.

Sarrento s—14 cases green colours, A Jeewanjee; 60 hogsheads gin and 5 hogsheads double stout, Lyon and Co.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—March 22.

For Liverpool.

Panthesilia—100 bales hemp, Lawji Jairam.

Peveril s—100 bales cotton, T Jewraj; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 62 bales cotton, Beun, Ashley and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 70 bales wool, B Fuckirchund; 40 bales wool, T Chellaram; 47 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, T Chimondass; 370 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,397 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,300 cwts myraballams, J Purshotum; 725 cwts crushed bones, P Damjee; 60 bales wool, S Baboobhoy; 134 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 130 bales hemp, Vusonji Veerji.

For London.

City of Canterbury s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 801 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass; 33 bales skins, Ewart, Latham; 11 bales skins, S Ramajanally; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 863 cwts myraballams, Jaitha Purshotum; 1,400 cwts repeseed, N Khuttow.

Surat s—800 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,200 cwts myraballams, Ralli Bros; 57 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 800 cwts grains, 2,501 barley, A Blascheck and Co.

Australasian s—130 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers; 16 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 12 bales hides, Pestonji Edulji; 3 bales rides, F Goolam Hussen; 9 bales skins, N Essack; 310 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 365 cwts dry ginger, L Soorji; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.

For Trieste

Lilbun Tower s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Friary s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 320 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 1,110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Sam Weller s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 520 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 270 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co.

From Venice.

Lilburn Tower s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 200 cwts linseed, F Masotti and Co.

Friary s—110 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Sam Weller s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Havre.

Sir Lancelot—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Algoma s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, R R Raghunath and Co; 999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Barcelona.

R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

For Genoa.

Branksome s—4,000 cwts wheat and 3,339 cwts linseed, F Masotti and Co; 798 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

R Rubattino s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyabjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

Khalif s—1,500 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat and 900 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Empress s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 24,132 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Clan Gordon s—24,012 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 cwts horns, Volkart Bros.

For Port Said.

Runpha s—4,444 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.

Atrato s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Darien s—1,060 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton, F Sanquet; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 700 bales hemp, Toussaint and Boutillier; 2,000 cwts wheat and 8,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co; 1,210 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Kt of St John s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Messina.

R Rubattino s—5,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros

For Hull.

St Dunstan s—7,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Marseilles.

F Primavesi s—7,500 cwts gingelly seed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Kobe.

Sumatra s—100 bales tweat, S J David.

For Calcutta.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton, C Sethna

HIGH COURT.—March 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

512-85—In person—Peerbhoy Dawji vs Meherally Canji.

62-86—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Dadabhoy Cursetji Majoo—J C Cama.

Admiralty Suit.

1-84—Payne, G and S—David James and others vs S S Nuroudа and others—Craigie, L & C—Part heard.

Long Cause.

81-84—J C Cama—Jivibai and others vs Hussombhoy Meherally and another—Hore, C & B—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

363-84—Hore, C and B—G S Forbes and others vs Meghji Jairam and others—Pestonji and R, and Craigie, L and O.

309-85—Tobin and R—Memon Currim Tarmahomed vs Khoja Rahimbhoy Noor Mahomed and another—Payne, G and S, and Nanu and H.

435-84—Hore, C and B—M F de Souza vs E P V de Souza—Winter and B.

307-84—Nanu and H—Amunbai vs Shaik Ismailji Jewabhoy and others—Tyabji and D.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fuckeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Manockchund and others—Jefferson, B and D.

402-84—Little, S, F and N—Navivow vs Nundoo Megji and others—Tyabji and D, and Hore, C, and B.

230-83—Tyabjee and D—Joosub Abdulla and others vs Amerudin bin Mahomed Hossein Khatifa and others—M H Khan and T H Pearse.

505-85—Payne, G and S—Haji Moosa Adum vs Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M.

(Before the Hon. Sir William Wedderburn.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

351-85—Jefferson, B and D—Tumokrai Ramchunder and another vs Dooraj Guneshlal and others.

290-84—Macfarlane and E—Balmookandas Gorudut and others vs Bhimji Oodhowji and others—Tobin & R.

292-81—Macfarlane and E—Balmookandas Gorudut and others vs Narronji Oodowji.

192-85—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills vs Abdoolhoosen Haji Zemall Abedin—Craigie, L & O.

422-85—Nanu and H—Kamalji Dossabhai vs Essoofally Tyabally.

Long Causes.

489-85—Khunderao M—Heerjee Khimjee and another vs Dewjee Premjee—Hore, C and B. Part heard.

426-85—Little, S, F and N—Ootumchund Bechardas vs Sha Kalidas Govindjee and others—Nanu and H.

428-85—Jefferson B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H.

497-85—Ardesir and H—Feroshaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another—Nanu and H.

8-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Meya bin Balloo Meya, &c, vs Walla Futtay and others—Tyabji and D.

9-86—Janardhen G—Vishvanath Damodher vs Raghunath Damodher and others—Bicknell and K.

12-86—Jefferson, B and D—Ootumchund Manockchund vs Gangadhur Yeshwant—Tyabji and D.

13-86—Mirza, H K—For pauper—Tricum Meghji vs Dewsey Gopal—C E Milvain.

14-86—In person—ado Meya Noor Mahomed vs Gaja Dewa—Tyabji and D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·792
Temperature of the Air.	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·9
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 11).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·3
General Directions of Wind*	NW. N. ESE. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	177

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 17.

Campbell, Col, Bl R A, complection of tour, from Barrackpore.

Fraser, Lt, Ms, 14th Hus, on leave, from Bangalore.

March 20.

Hewett, Capt, 8th Bl Infy, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

Wallace, Lt-Col, 3rd B H L I, on leave, from Umballa.

March 21.

Christie, Capt, Bl A P D, on leave, from Sitapur.

Parah, Major, Bo, 2nd R D Fus, on duty, from Ceylon.

Coppinger, Major, Bl A P D, on promotion, from Rawal Pindi.

McDonell, Capt, Bl, on medical certificate, from Roorkee.

Hill, Capt, Bl R E, on leave, from Roorkee.

Rahilli, Surgn-Major, Bl M S, from medical certificate, from Australia.

Andrews, Col, R H A.

March 22.

Benson, Lt, Bo R A, for Exchange home, from Nusseerabad.

Humfrey, Major, Bl, A P D, from Moradabad.

Webb, Dy Surgn-Gl, Bl M S, completion of tour, from Meerut.

Hamilton, Lt, Bl West Rg Regt, on medical certificate, from Rawal Pindi.

Broome, Lt, Bo, 2nd Belooch Regt, on leave, from Jacobabad.

Leslie, Capt, Bl R A, ordered home, from Mooltan.

Ward, Lt-Col, 33rd Regt Mad I, on furlough, from Dharwar.

Miley, Major, Bl M A Dept, on furlough, from England.

Murray, Col, 3rd Dr Gds, on medical certificate, from Muttra.

Bell, Capt, Bl R A, on Pro, from Mean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—March 22.

Heathcote, Br-Gl, Bo Staff, on duty, to Deolali.

Jopp, Lt-Col, Bo 12th Infy, on leave, to Poona.

Pasley, Col, Bl Staff Corps, to join, to Jubbulpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1886.

The Regiment, including the Mounted Rifles, will parade on Saturday next, the 27th instant, for the annual inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are unable to attend must furnish a medical certificate, or apply for leave. Members are reminded that the capitation grant cannot be drawn for those who are absent without leave from the annual inspection parade.

Members are again reminded that class firing will cease on the 31st instant; it is therefore requested that all will do their utmost to complete on or before the above date. Those who cannot go to Coorla should attend at Colaba on the following days, viz:—Wednesday 24th, Friday 26th, Monday 29th, Wednesday 31st instant.

There will be a meeting of the sub-committee to consider the subject of clothing at 5-30 p.m., this day, the 23rd instant, at Quarter Master Soundy's.

There will be a class of instruction for certificate at Head Quarters on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 5-30 p.m. As this will be the last before the inspection, it is requested that all candidates will be present.

By order.
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

The Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. Dresses, coats, scarfs, hoods, yarn, stockings, carpet, rugs, ribbons, feathers, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade. Black, brown, green, blue, scarlet, cardinal red, navy blue, seal brown, olive, green, terra-cotta, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors Wells & Richardson Co., 46, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C. England.

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NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxcum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langnor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or debility on dition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES.

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FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.
In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."
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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER-WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

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after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.
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[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It
Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.
THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy. And the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.
The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.
AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission on sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
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ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in an of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations presen as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertise may be printed at moderate charges in English o any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.
For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder,	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Pepki
Musjid „	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurnag
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Budapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deswa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Dhamgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla*	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beorh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Wuntiah
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Hurda	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kusarah*	Pagdhai	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poona*††	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Koim
Ballgaum	Khundi	Corcolee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Markeh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Patna	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhoadi	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Borebadi	Packney
Lasulgaum	Semri	Deckasl and Bheegwan	Sholapur*†
Munmar	Sohagpore*†	Kartrus	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Kurubgaud
Naldongree	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Doodnah
Challegaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Khakkeer	Goolburga
Gaina	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Shahabad*††
Pachora	Kurell (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Nulwar
Mussawad	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Yedagherry
Sirowlee		Sheegaum*	Sydapore Road
Julgaum			Kistna
			Chickasgo
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrhavi
Charney Rd	Goolwood	Broach	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallsi	Barsipee
Parell	Bhoolar	Mosgaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damsun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Borewlee (Dysur)	Beelesmora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Sassein Road	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Versur	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Sopalla	Murolee	Nowlay	Kharaghora
Palghur	Sachoon	Anand	Sabli Road
	Surat*†	Bhalaj	Lillapore Rd
	Amroise	Oomret	Lucteran
	Dakor	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Juno*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
era m	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanasra
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Sangad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihora
Rampur	Jalia	Yavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
† Junction for
†† 30 minutes for Dinner. ††† Two minutes for Dinner.

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CHAMPAGNES.

INDIA BRAND

FACSIMILE OF LABEL

Giesler & Co

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Champagne.

Specially selected for TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) BOMBAY.

DRY.

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND," CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.
Cash Prices ..... Qts. Rs. 52 ; Pts. Rs. 27-8.

	Cash Prices. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	Rs. 57 0	Rs. 30 0
PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S FINEST DRY	„ 52 0	„ 27 8
RESERVE CUVEE	„ 57 0	„ 30 0
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING	„ 28 0	„ 16 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

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The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

Rs. 25 — Our celebrated, unrivalled "Original Campaigne Lever Watch" in white metal case. Guarantee two years.

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Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

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COLD AIR MACHINES.
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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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Foundries over 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.
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Violin Case with stand. Violin Case open, showing stand closed inside.

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Single Stand, bronzed	15 0
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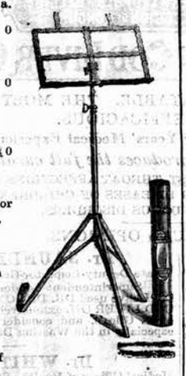

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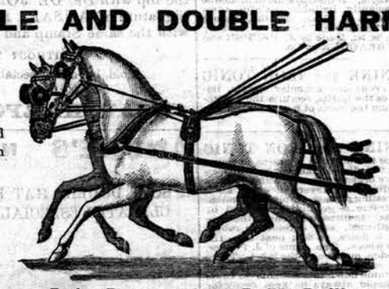

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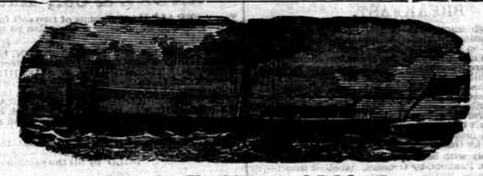

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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
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Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, recent purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" became another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog; and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

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NOTICES.

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions which accompany each bottle, and is positively safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, and all Bowel Complaints.

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PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST Liniment ever discovered for Human Flesh. It relieves pain in man and beast, and cures Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Sores, Bruises, etc.

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No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will frequently save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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